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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6019		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7900		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7361		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7900		
31st "	* BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7361		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	4,935	G. Illmber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhober	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhober	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. N'tsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SLESIA	5,179	F. Badesich	28th Mar. 1909
* WORWARTS	5,900	B. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,150	E. Radosicich	26th Nov. 1908.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 26th Nov.	9 a.m.	Ostch Mandvie,
LHARA	2,171	Fri, 27th Nov.	5 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch-Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

25th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	6,588	Schmitz	24th Dec
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	4,039	Schmitz	13th May. "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganini	13th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	R. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETORGFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamagwaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Dec	26th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

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Calcutta.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Akyab.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Colombo.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Singapore.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
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CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.
SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: 9WN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, spasms, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, horrid dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inefficiency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, Londinensis," impressed thereon in white letters on a red mountain, and refuse worthless imitations offered by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and procedures of melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Publisher, 14 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Churchgate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1908, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, will be submitted for confirmation and the subjoined Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will be placed for consideration, and if approved, being passed as Special Resolutions:—

(1) "That in order to simplify the accounts of the "Jetha department this Company's jetha business be handed over to the Indian Cotton "Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss "on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the Indian Cotton "Company, Limited."

(2) "That in order to facilitate the work of the "Company the balance sheets of the Company "shall hereafter be made up to 30th September, "each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

(3) "That Article 77 of the Articles of Association "of the Company be amended by striking out "the words 'The firm of Messrs. Gaddum "Bythell and Co. (under which designation "shall be included the Member or Members for "the time being of that firm)' and substituting "in their place the words 'Messrs. Gaddum and "Company, Limited.'

(4) "That the words 'the firm of Messrs. "Gaddum Bythell and Co.' and the words 'the "said firm' where they first occur in Article "79 the words 'the said Messrs. Gaddum and "Company, Limited,' be substituted in both "places and that the words commencing from "'In case' and ending with 'ex-officio' in "Article 79 be be omitted."

(5) "That Clause (a) of Article 93 be deleted and "the following clause be substituted in place "thereof":—

(a) "They shall, on behalf of the Company, forthwith enter into an agreement with the Secretaries and Treasurers in the terms of a draft agreement which has been prepared with full power nevertheless to agree to any modification thereof."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 & 9, Churchgate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, will be submitted for confirmation and the subjoined Resolutions Nos. 3, 4, 5, & 6 will be placed for consideration, and if approved, being passed as Special Resolutions.

(1) "That in order to simplify the accounts of the "Jetha department this Company shall take over "the jetha business of the New Berar Company, "Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha "business be shared equally between this Com"pany and the New Berar Company, Limited."

(2) "That in order to facilitate the work of the "Company the balance sheets of the Company "shall hereafter be made up to 30th September "each year instead of up to 30th June as here"tofore."

(3) "That Article 87 of the Articles of Association "of the Company be amended by striking out "the words 'the firm of Messrs. Gaddum By"thell and Company' and substituting in their "place the words 'Messrs. Gaddum and Com"pany, Limited,' and by striking out the words "'the said firm' and substituting in their place "the words 'the said Messrs. Gaddum and "Company, Limited.'"

(4) "That the words 'the said firm of Messrs. "Gaddum Bythell & Co.,' in Articles 91 & 99 and "the words 'the firm who may be Secretaries "and Treasurers of the Company' in Article 98 "and the words 'the said firm of Messrs. Gad"dum Bythell and Company' or the member or "members for the time being of that firm under "whatsoever name or style it may hereafter be "carried on in Clause 4 of Article 103 and the "words 'the said firm of Messrs. Gaddum "Bythell and Company' in Article 105 and the "words 'Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Com"pany' in Article 147 be struck out and that in "place thereof in each such Article and Clause "the words 'the said Messrs. Gaddum and "Company, Limited' be substituted."

(5) "That Clause 3 of Article 103 be deleted and "the following Clause be substituted in place "thereof":—

(3) "To enter into an agreement with the said Messrs. Gaddum and Company, Limited, for their employment as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, the draft of which agreement has been already prepared with full power nevertheless to agree to any modification thereof."

(6) "That Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-15 o'clock Standard Time in the afternoon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1908, or as soon after the hour named as the business of the adjourned Meeting of the Company to be held on that day will permit, when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the resolution passed at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on the 8th October, 1908, whereby the Report of the Directors together with the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company made up to the 30th June, 1908, laid before that Meeting, was adopted as amended by an amendment that a sum of Rupees 10,000 should be set apart for distribution as bonus among such of the staff as deserved it for good work, and that the amount be met in equal shares from the balance to be carried forward and the amount proposed to be carried to Reserve Fund, be rescinded, and that the Report of the Directors and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1908, as laid before the said Meeting of the 8th October, 1908, be adopted: the Directors being advised that the amendment before mentioned was out of order, seven days previous notice thereof not having been given."—Dated this 24th day of November, 1908.

By order of the Directors,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(Including Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways).

NOTICE
SUPPLY OF HALF-ROUND TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para upto 1st December 1908, for the SUPPLY of about 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) Jodia or equally good Jungle Teak half-round Sleepers 6 ft. long 9 inches width at base and 4½ inches minimum thickness, delivered at Veraval Bunder.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VATCHA,
Store-keeper,
B. G. J. P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 18th November 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that, on and from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1908, the TIMINGS of the PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches and of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR, on the Broad-gauge Section of this Company's System will be revised as per Notice, dated 23rd instant exhibited at Stations.

The Weekly Surat Excursion Train will be extended to and from Baroda from SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1908, and will leave Colaba at 14-50, instead of 14-55, and arrive at Barbda 22-40. The Up-Train will leave Baroda, at 0-15 and arrive at Colaba at 10-43.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 27th November, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 5; 7-13 case No. 324, 325 Mahomed Khan Pakady.

Building Street No. 360-362; 39 and 1; 351-355 Cases No. 255; 2659; 262; Parel Road.

Building Street No. 127-131 Case No. 204 Duncan Road.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instruction from the Superintendent Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1908, at 2-30 p. m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain sweeping, old wood, iron, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (near the Dariai Mehel), the whole of the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, black marble top pier tables, sofas and chairs, one small iron safe, one rubber tyred glass-fronted mineature brougham by "Kesterton" in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Japanese Curiosities.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Churchgate Street, next to Mongini Bros., Fort, a consignment of 36 cases Japanese Curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardiniers with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes buckle, bracelet, chain, chuffs, button, brooches, charms, hair pins, silver cloisonne vases, kero jars, bowls, teapots, jugs, jardiniers, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups and saucers, ladies handkerchiefs habutai taffets, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass wages, trays, bowls, ink-stands, hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON YARN, tin plates heel tips, soaps, exercise books, boot protectors, window glass, apparel, hose, barlocks and keys and lamp parts.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Choonilal Girdhur.

F. S. & Co., C. S. No. 516-20—5 cases Cotten Yarn.
" " No. 136-40—5 cases. "
On account and risk of Mr. Tyebally Samsoodin.
F. S. & Co., 1359—28 cases tin plates.
On account and risk of the Universal Trading Co.
105 J. E. F. No. 5-8—4 casks heel tips.
A. A. H. No. 171-82—12 cases soap.
150 No. 16272-81—10 cases exercise books.
On account and risk of the concerned.
83 No. 1-25, 1-25, 1-25—75 cases boot protectors.
" " 187—53 cases window glass.
F. S. & Co. B. K. 393 No. 1-2—2 cases apparel (white handkerchiefs).
J. C. 785 No. 1-2—2 cases hose.
F. S. & Co. 1593 No. 1-2—2 cases barlocks and keys.
F. S. & Co. 105, 106, 107—3 cases lamp parts.
No. 260-1—2 parcels lamp parts.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong self-driving mail phaeton with a brown mare, sound and a set of harness.
1 4-cylinder 10-12 Horse Power "Coventry Humber" Motor Car, to seat 7 persons, valued Rs. 7,300.

THE WESTERN INDIA COTTON GROWING SYNDICATE LIMITED. (Limited)
(In Liquidation.)

COTTON LAND FOR SALE.

Particulars of lands acquired by Mr. F. W. Tytler for tree-cotton cultivation in the village of Waghoda, District Belgaum and transfered by him to the above Syndicate.

These lots are now offered for sale by the Liquidator

Survey No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs.	as.
32	15- 3	7	0
315	19-11	10	0
316	18-12	9	0
317	13-16	7	0
318	12-37	6	0
319	15- 1	8	0
23	102-24	49	11
22	88- 1	41	12
24	80-13	37	11
	364-33	176	2

TERMS OF GRANT.—No special terms; under ordinary conditions of occupancy in perpetuity.

These are assigned for a cholera camp; and have been given on condition of their being vacated at 24 hours' notice if required by the Military authorities.

These 364 acres of land have been under cultivation for tree-cotton and are being sold owing to the company going into liquidation.

The above-mentioned land will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, 21st December, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 22 Appollo Street, Fort.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to F. Black, Liquidator care of Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th November, 1908, at 2-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. COLLETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, "at Nesbit Hall," "Nesbit Street," "Mazagon," just close to Mazagon Police Court, "the artistic latest design household furniture, such as dining table, arm chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner-wagons, meatsafe, marble top circular table and tenpoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, rich tapestry line drawing rooms upholsters, suits in 10 pieces, jardiniers double and single bedsteads, double and single mirror, door almirahs, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, marble top dressing tables, wash tables, office table, rich glass and porcelain ware, Indian carpets with border, one sweet-toned ebenised cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., fancy table ornaments, rich engravings and oil pictures, fancy door curtains with rods, nearly new China matting of the floor, English coal stove with chimneys, English fire-proof safe, etc. etc. The property of J. Fisher, Esqr., Engineer.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co,

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE SURPRISE OF BOMBAY.

Everybody Delighted.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THE FAMOUS
ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE

Showing the clearest steadiest and largest LIVING PICTURES ever seen in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Grand change of Programme and the following films will be shown.

Stadium Sports, opened by the King-Emperor in presence of Prime Minister of Nepal.
Thomas and his Baby (Comic.)
Performing Birds (Very interesting.)
A School Friend (Dramatic and comic.)
Bellringer's Daughter (Dramatic.)
Magic Dice (Coloured.)
Impossible to Suicide.
Silhouettes Beautifully coloured (trick film.)
Well Paid Situation (Comic.)

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee not to show a single Picture that we have already shown.

Our next change of Programme is on

SATURDAY.

Prices:—Sofa for 3, Rs. 5, First Class Rs. 2, 2nd Re. 1. 3rd Class, As. 8. Benches, As. 4.
Seats can be booked at ROSE & Co.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

HOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.

Owing to indisposition Madame GOMEZ will give ONLY ONE CONCERT in Bombay and this on the date above.

Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

PLAN AT
S. ROSE & CO.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Worlee Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and DYSPEPSIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners serve till late hours.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. Ruttonsey Liladhur's Valuable Garden, Palms, etc., at Walkeshwar Road, near Police Chowkey, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at 7-30 A. M.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits. Also a Large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more, to share lessons. Terms moderate Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 CHERNI STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constitutional expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuls in choicest strins. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bomby.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Ra. 6, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam Ship and Rail Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations as the Indian Line. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 Including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUNGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 8, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TYPEWRITERS AMERICAN No. 8 Blickrome Ribbon attachments FOR SALE. (Trial offered). No reasonable offers refused. TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY, Carpenter Street, Girgaon, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN NURSE, to supervise management of two Babies, in at Native State. Salary Rs. 75, all found, young woman preferred. Apply with testimonials, to No. 48 care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR

NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very rare and choice palms, etc., a rare opportunity for lovers of palms.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Walkeshwar Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters near the Police Chowkey.

A collection of about 100 varieties of rare and very valuable palms, etc., such as Stevensonia-Grandifolia, Frechardia-Grandis, Prechardia Pacifica, Hyporbis, Latania, Areca, etc., also Alocacias, Dracenas Maranata, Crotons, Ferns, etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur, Esq.

Illustrated Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

P. S.—In the above collection of palms, most of them have been awarded Governor's and first class prizes in the Bombay Flower Shows.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Temker Street, near Sir J. J. Hospital.

High Court Suit No. 475 of 1908.

Bawa Ibrahim Dada.....Plaintiff,
vs.
Khatizabai, widow of Abdul Karim and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 17th day of October, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1908, the following valuable landed property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land of unit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 169 and 8/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1244, New No. 8411, Old Survey No. 2355 and New Survey No. 3609 together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 159 and Street Nos. 106, 108 and 110 and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Temkar Street at Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Janbai, widow of Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Mani Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandubaderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the said Receiver at their Office in 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF HOSIERY, GUERNSEYS, SHAWLS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Joseph, Oommer, Haji Joseph, Salamah Haji Joseph, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim and Ali Mahomed Ebrahim, Bombay Cutchee Memons, traded at opposite Mangaldas Market and at Chukla under the name of Ebrahim Haji Joseph and Noor Mahomed Ebrahim, adjudged insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street near Jakaria Musjid, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—A large lot of ladies' and gents' socks and stockings in great varieties, Gurnseys, shirt, whole and under towels, childrens frocks, hoods, bibs, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property at Bhiwani near Delhi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Bansidhar Shivparsad and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay all the right, title and interest of the above named insolvents in the following landed property:

All that piece of land with one-storied house standing on it situate at Bhiwani in Halu Bazar in the District of Hisar near Delhi and bounded on the east by the Lane of the public street, on the north by the property, on the west by the property of Maliram Bastiram and Sheriram Gulraj and on the south by the public street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house in Khatrivad, Bulsar.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhugwan Motee Khatree and others insolvents, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Kavasjee Dhunjibhai Dhunbhoora, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises at Bulsar the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and the mortgagee in the following landed property:—

All that piece of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Khatriwad at Bulsar in the district of Surat, in the Cocoanut division, bearing Survey registered No. 37, stated in the title-deed to measure on the north and south in breadth 15 feet and 10 inches; on the west 13 feet, 10 inches; on the east and west side in length 54 feet and 9 inches; with a courtyard of 63 feet and 4 inches; and bounded on the north by the house No. 38 of Haria Jiwan; on the south by the house No. 36 of Daya Chiba; on the east by the Road and on the west by the ground of courtyard of Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARWADA, BOMBAY.

Under instruction and by order of the mortgagees, Dharamdas Vanmali and Jamnadass Vanmali, and on account and at the risk of the Official Assignee of the estate of Shivram Dhiwaji and another, the original mortgagor an insolvent, and in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 31st day of August, 1905, MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1908, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Koombharwada, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2765, New No. 9765, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 5647, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C Ward, No. 1618, and Street No. 199. 201, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Koombharwada Street, on the north by the property of Jaribhai and on the south by the property of Tocumdass Towirjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Mansukhlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for there are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands, Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara 1,358 tons Captain G. R. Elton arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, &c. with a general cargo, 34 cases opium, 39 horses and 248 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons Captain B. W. Snow, will sail to-day for Shanghai etc., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr. G L Hardie, Mr A Mann, Mr S Nissem, Mr P J Dunkley and Mr and Mrs Bradbury. For Sydney.—Capt and Mrs T Miller. For Melbourne.—Rev and Mrs W Hoper. For Singapore.—Mrs H M Bhinji. For Yokohama.—Miss Kiddle, Miss Mackinzie. For Hongkong —Mr. and Mrs G Noronha.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons Captain J Kilpatrick sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Venuachar, 2,847 tons, Captain J R Gordon sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 24.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Arbistan...1821 Edmondson...Trieste...5-12 M M & Co
Bomet.....1899 Stockwell ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Sahadur .....2936 Jubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Grand .....1519 Evenson. ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella ...2022 House .....R A Willis
Glenasla ...2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cint .....917 ...Kaselburn .....M M & Co
Goalpara.....1358 Elton .....M M & Co
no orys.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2042 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar ...4601 Gibbit .....W & A Graham & Co
Killin .....2257 Wilson .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada ..2134 Lane ..... M M & Co & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toma ..... T Morrison & Co
Northumbria .....2756 Harkness .....T Morrison & Co
Onda .....2410 Daggo .....M M & Co
Ramufels ..3,523 Kripponer.....W & A G & Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Grand .....M M & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope ..... W & A G & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Sutherland ...2377 Parlott.....W & A G & Co
Vidgrih .....2613 Gale .....T Morrison & Co
Woolwich.....1845.....Stoker

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	5-12	F M & Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fundley	.....	1-12	D'kirk K N & Co
B Delta	4776	Snow	....Shanghai...	25-11	P & O Co
K Shah Allam	1913	Davison	Jeddah.	25-11	Shah S NCo
M Kalibia	3149	Walker	...K'chi	25-11	...T M & Co
N Majidi	1857	Coates	...Jeddah...	28-11	B & P SNCo
O Nonsuch	2443	Alston	..Australia	25-11	K N & Co
P Rinaldo	2792	Fiekring	...Hull.....	1-12	F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinnon ...3049 Barber.....Chittagong 30-11 F M & Co
2 Masilia ...3250 Thomson. Liv'pool 27-11 W & A G & Co
4 Purley.....2785 Pritchett...K'chi 25-11 M Yusuf
5 Dandolo ...3197 Giacopello...Calcutta ...26-11 F & R S N Co
7 Africa....2470 Badessich ..Trieste...1-12 A L S N Co
9 Warturn..3427...Schmidt...H'burg ...28-11 W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London 5693 Whish ..Antwerp ..3-12 K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt...4178 ...Summers...London 5-12...P & OCo
14 Duma ..762 Cole ... Busreh.....26-11 M M & Co
15 Yetorofu Maru.3967 Sato Kobe...28-11 N Y Kaisha

Offside N,

Naseri...912 Le Mière.....P Gulf 30-11 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Saraswati...443 Ismail ...K'chi 24-11 ...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Courland .....760 Ebrahim.....N F... Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope ...	Calcutta, Nov 18
	Goalpara s	Elton	Busreh, Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
24	Persia s	Bartolo	Kobe, &c
	Chapra s	Hendo son ...	Antwerp, &c
	Uganda s.....	Kilpatrick ...	Calcutta, &c
	Venuachar s	Gordon	Calcutta

The steamer Delta, Snow, for Shanghai, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday

The following vessels began to load on yesterday :—
Steamer Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Ocessien, for Marseilles.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
Oct. 27	Tuna	Hodeida	8	Benadir Coast
Nov 1	Saint Bede	Cardiff		
4	Salsette	Bombay	8	Bombay
5	Wissmann	Benadir Coast		
7	Mahalla	Red Sea Ports	9	Red Sea Ports
	Muncaster Castle	New York	8	Manilla
	Falcon	Berbera	9	Somali Coast
8	Meyun	Perim		Perim
	Peshawur	London	8	Calcutta
	Mongolia	Do.		Sydney
9	Monseori	Bombay	10	Jedda
	Zieten	Yokohama	9	Beemen
	Khedive	Hamburg		East Africa
	Dandolo	Venice	10	Calcutta
10	Persia	Trieste		Kobe via Bombay
	Africa	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
	Tigre	Odessa	10	Busreh
	Woodcock	Makalla		
11	Clan Fraser	Calicut	11	London
	Vorwaerts	Kobe		Trieste
	Canara	Bombay		Antwerp
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussowa
	Binger	D'Jibouti	12	D'Jibouti
	Dalhousie	Bombay	13	Perim
	R. I. M. S. elphine	Santhampton	11	New Guinea
	Majidi	Jeddah	12	Bombay
	Marmora	Bombay	11	London
12	Clan Forbes	Vizagapatom	12	Do.
13	Africa	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Den of Airlie	Calcutta	14	London
	Falcon	Berbera	13	Berbera
	H.M.S. ibraltar	Australia	14	England
	Adour	Mauritius		Marseilles
14	Caledonien	Yokohama		Do.
	El. Kantara	Do.		Do.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mooltan, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 1 bale cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 100 bales gunny cuttings, P Bhimjee ; 40 bales wool, R Dosa and Co ; 50 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales wool, H A J Mahomed ; 9 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 10 bales wool, L Hurbhum ; 10 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 24 bales wool, C Joosub ; 1,500 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 cases mica, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 cwts horns, B Esmail ; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 152 cwts horns, E Sewjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—6 bales twist, B Brady and Co ; 8 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,080 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

Rinaldo s —2,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 6,000 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton waste, C Heerjee and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 200 cwts, mustardseed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Medy and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 3,002 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts gingellyseed, 999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 197 cwts dillseeds, R Jeewandas and Co.

City of London s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, 700 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,089 cwts castor seed, 240 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

City of London s —192 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—1,631 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 250 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Arabistan s—200 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—3,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri ; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co ; 7,657 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor ; 62 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR FIUME.

Arabistan s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co : 400 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Naru s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 106 bales cotton, G Dessa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—36 cwts kismis, T Canji ; 22 cwts gonds, horns, M H E Ellias.

Yetorofu Maru s—62 cwts shark fins, E Moledina ; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE two women bill-posters who are attracting attention in Paris were busily decorating a hoarding in the Rue des Jeuneurs, in the presence of an admiring crowd, when a man stopped and watched them with the silent contempt. Requested to stand aside and not interfere with their work, he replied that it was a national disgrace that women should be allowed to displace men in such employment. Thereupon the women knocked off his silk hat and jumped on it and covered the offender with paste. He escaped in a cab.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHABHA—November 23, Sorabji Byramji Bhabha, late of Hong-kong, at 6 p.m. aged 66, at his family residence, Old Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

DHULIA.

BIRTH.

SCOTSON—November 23, at Dhulia, the wife of J. T. Scotson, I. C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRYAN—October 18, at Naraingunj, the wife of C. R. W. Bryan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MANDERS—BINNING—November 18, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Van de Mergel, S. J., Thomas Cyril, eldest son of Dr. Horese Manders, M. D., F. R. C. S., 126, Harley Street, London, to Hilda Grace, second daughter of Colonel J. Binning, C. I. E., V.D., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

GERESON—November 7, Robert Gereson, late of the Government Printing Press, Lahore, of heart failure.

HAMMILL—November 19, at Jullundur, the Very Rev. Fr. D. Hammill, O. C., Catholic Chaplain.

SHUTTLEWORTH—November 18, at Jalpaiguri, Annie Mary, the beloved wife of A. E. H. Shuttleworth, Indian Police.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.

IS CURED BY

CHIRETTONES,

WHICH ARE

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your adverstisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-4m., 11-46a., Low water, 6-5m., 5-49a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Indian Cotton Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m.
New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society-Meeting 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November, 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-44m. 6-24a.

Friday, November 27.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of the 13th November, due to arrive at 6 a. m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 1-24m., 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

Saturday, November 28.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6. p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-10m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

Sunday, November 29.—1st Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-0m., 3-54a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-36a.

Monday, November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

Tuesday, December 1.—Madame Alice Gomez's performance, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The busines of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 20th instant terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

B. B. AND C. I. TIMINGS.—A notice will be seen in advertisement column intimating that a new iming of trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will come into force on December 1st. Attention is also directed to the weekly Surat excursion.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The following 11 students out of 14 who appeared for the Examination have been declared to have passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination of 1908 organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association:—Messrs. M.G. Powaskar, K. H. Printer, G. M. Dandekar, C. S. Pagnis, Samuel Ezekiel, Sk. Abdul Gani, R. V. Lad, D. G. Patkar, R. F. Chaphkhanwalla, P. C. Virkar and D. N. Madan.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p. m. Paper to be read.—"The Influence of Religious Injunctions regarding Food and Drink on the Formation of a Nation's character, and on its Progress in Civilization," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., L. L. B. Members and friends are invitted to attend.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S J Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Dreamy Eyes ..... J. Lampe
Overture	Hungarian ..... K. Bella
Song Caract Solo	Sweet Genevieve..... H. Tucker
Selection	I'Lombardi ..... Verdi
Valse	Bella Nita ..... A. Trotere
Selection	Merveillenses..... Hugo Felix
Polka	Retour Des Champs Wald teufel

THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.—At the request of the Depressed Class Mission the Bombay Sanitary Association organised a Marathi Lecture on "Plague" to the Mill-hands and others at an open air meeting at Elphinstone Road on Saturday at 9 p. m. Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, occupied the chair, and Dr. V. K. Parulkar addressed the audience consisting of about 2,000 people and Mr. Shinde, Secretary of the Mission, and several Members of the staff and others interested in promoting the cause of the Mission were present. Dr. Parulker explained to them how Plague was originally brought to Bombay and that it is a preventible disease and its prevention and spread rests with them. When the disease appeared in European countries the people worked hand in hand with the Authorities and as such they could eradicate it from their country. Here in India the fatalistic belief of the people in matters of this kind has helped to continue the existence of this scourge in our midst. He explained to them that rats and fleas are the intermediaries which communicate the disease to man and they must do their best to kill as many rats as possible and assist the Municipality in rat destruction. All such rats found dead or killed by them should be made over to the Municipal sweepers. All rats killed and found dead in the City are sent daily to the Parel Laboratory and are examined and the result is made known to the parties concerned. When an infected rat is found in any premises they should get their house disinfected by pesterine and they must go for a few days into the Camps provided by the Municipality free of charge. The best preventive method is that of inoculating themselves and their relatives, He himself was inoculated eight times and his children and others of his family were also inoculated. Unless a person is suffering from some other malady there is practically no danger whatsoever in inoculation. The rumour that leprosy is caused by inoculation has no foundation. He also advised them that when attacked they ought to avail themselves of the Hospital treatment where they are well cared for. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. The proceedings were terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer and Mr. Shinde.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Malaria in Bombay.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

The Government Resolution inviting the Bombay Improvement Trust and other public bodies to nominate a representative on the Committee to be appointed by the Government to inquire into and report on the causes and prevention of malaria in Bombay was considered.

Under the Improvement Trust Act, the Board could make no contribution towards the expenses of the Committee the Government had proposed to appoint, and there was no reference in the Resolution as to any contribution from the Trust.

Mr. Sheppard suggested that Mr. A. Leslie should be nominated their representative.

Mr. Wacha thought Sir Bhalchandra Krishna should be nominated on the Board. Sir Bhalchandra besides being a medical man, was well conversant with the question of malaria.

The Chairman said that the Resolution did not say that the Government desired an expert to be nominated on the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola proposed and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded that the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn be nominated the representative of the Board on the Committee. The motion was carried.

EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last four issues of your paper, some critics have found enough field, as the different papers set at the Matriculation and other examinations are found wanting in up-to-date regulations of the Bombay University. Likewise I wish to draw the attention of the general public wishing for the welfare of the Sanskrit language, to the fact that the Sanskrit paper set at the Matriculation examination this year was in no way easier than those that were set before the regulations had been changed. The examiners and the general public, I am sure, are aware of the greatly lowered standard of Sanskrit, for the Matriculation Examination and consequently the knowledge of Sanskrit of the boys appearing for the Matriculation Examination is far less than of those who appeared before the new regulations. So, though to an apparent view, the Sanskrit paper of this year does not present a difficult view of the nature of the subject, yet one who is in touch with the career of the University will be able to see that no change whatsoever has taken place in the Matriculation Sanskrit paper since the new regulations. I can't imagine whether the examiners are presumptuous enough to suppose wiser than the University itself or no penetration has caused in their head by the regulations of the the University and the curses of the thousands, that they always fail to observe the barrier laid down by the University. How many students might be failing to pass the examinations for the sake of a few marks in Sanskrit. And who is responsible for this? Not the University! Because one ought to take notice of the fact that though it has inereased the number of the subject as it is often urged against it, yet it has greatly lowered the standard of other subjects. Hence the blame completely lies at the door of the examiners in Sanskrit. If the examiners in Sanskrit if at all seek the welfare of their subject they must be wise enough not to put such questions as I (6) of the Sanskrit Matriculation paper this year henceforth and not cause the slaughter of so many students to out-herod herod. I hope also that the examiners in Sanskrit will not continue their stiff-nakedness, in matters affecting the aims of the University.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIAL.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY IN BOMBAY.

Government has issued the following Resolution on the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March :—

The Reports submitted by Mr. Cousens and his assistant, Mr. Bhandarkar, are of unusual interest, and show a satisfactory record of useful work during the year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with pleasure that Mr. Cousens has found leisure for certain excavation work at Nasik and Parjapur. It is desirable that, in addition to work at Brahmanabad operations should be commenced at Aihole and Pattadakal, as proposed by the Superintendent in paragraph 76 of his Report.

The Jod Gumbaz at Bijapur, referred to in paragraph 12 of the Report, which has been temporarily occupied, will shortly be vacated.

The proposal to issue rules for the care of protected monuments applicable to all India has been abandoned by the Government of India. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey has therefore been called on for draft proposals for rules for the Bombay Presidency.

The attention of all District Officers should be drawn to paragraph 28 of Mr. Cousens' Report, and they should be requested to bring to his notice any remains of interest observed while on tour which have not been entered by the Superintendent in the list given in paragraph 27. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with much satisfaction the valuable assistance rendered to Mr, Cousens by Mr. Hudson in Dharwar in this connection.

District Officers are reminded, in connection with the Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 98 of his Report, that intimation should invariably be furnished to the Superintendent before any excavation work is undertaken. It is essential that Mr. Cousens should receive adequate notice of their intentions.

Mr. Bhandarkar's work in Rajputana continues to yield valuable results. It is presumed that Mr. Bhandarkar has placed himself in communication with local experts having an intimate knowledge of the objects of interest in Rajputana. There is no objection to utilizing information derived from this source provided that its origin is adequately acknowledged when it is reproduced.

The proposed tour for the current season is approved.

Copies of the Report should be forwarded to the Agencies concerned, the Under Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, the Director of Agriculture, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Compiler, General Administration Report for 1907-08, the Revenue, Political and Public Works Departments, and the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India. Copies should also be forwarded, as usual, to the officers and institutions concerned and placed on the Editors' Tables.

Of the photographs submitted by the Archæological Superintendent, the mounted set should be deposited in the Secretariat Library and the unmounted sets should be sent to the Under Secretary of State for India in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution dated the 4th June 1906, and to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and the Resident at Baroda.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A very interesting gathering took place at the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, on Saturday, 21st instant, on the occasion of Mr. John Anderson's 25th Anniversary as Superintendent of the School. Tea and Coffee were provided for the guests, after which the children delighted the company with a selection of Scotch Songs rendered in the usual vigorous manner so well known to Bombay residents.

Mr. D. M. Inglis, Chairman of the Society, congratulated Mr. Anderson on having completed 25 years' faithful service. He remarked that he had worthily maintained the high traditions of the School left by his predecessor Mr. Duthie and that the Orphanage was known throughout the whole of India for the efficient teaching and sterling moral upbringing that the children there receive It must have been very gratifying to Mr. Anderson to see so many old pupils present testifying to the esteem in which they hold him. In the names of the subscribers he had great pleasure in handing Mr. Anderson a gold watch together with a cheque as a mark of regard and esteem from his many friends in Bombay. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Anderson returned thanks in very suitable terms and spoke of the many changes through which the Orphanage had passed; it was very gratifying to know that most of the children that had passed through the School were new leading useful lives in all parts of the Globe ; many had positions of trust in the old country, some had emigrated to Canada and Australia, whilst others again had secured honoured posts in India. He was exceedingly pleased to see so many old pupils present to wish him well on his having attained his 25th Anniversary as Superintendent of the Orphanage. He thanked the many friends in Bombay for the handsome testimonial they had presented to him, and to Mr. Inglis, also, he was much indebted for the kindly words he had used in making the presentation.

Mr. Todman (an old Orphanage boy) on behalf of the old scholars congratulated Mr. Anderson on having completed 25 years' service and hoped that he would be long spared to carry on the good work of the Institution.

The Chairman then called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, which were very heartily given.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Benares," Dec. 1.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. "City of Benares" Commander Morrison expected to arrive here on the 1st Dec. afternoon and the passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier :—

From Liverpool to Bombay.—Mr D W Aikman, Mrs A Algie, Miss Armit, Mr T W Ashworthy, Lt-Col H Drake Brockman, Mr and Mrs H D Clarke, Mr H A M Cones, Mrs K W Deighton, child and infant, Lieut A Dickson, Mrs R Hannay and infant, Mr Kettlewell, Mr H D Marshall, Mr N B Macmillan, Mr F McBain, Mr H Philby, Mr A L Reith, Mr J W Robertson, Mr and Mrs D'Arcy Smith, Mr T F Thompson, Mr G M Young.

Naples to Bombay.—Mr W G Bevis, Major and Mrs Bateman Champin, Mr H E Chappel, Col J W Cowley, Major and Mrs Gwyther, Mr Jameson and Mr and Mrs E S Strong.

Port Said to Bombay.—Mr S Samuelis.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Mrs T P Ellis and infant, Col A Hamilton, Mrs Hamilton, child and nurse, Mrs E La Touche, Mr T N Hasbam, Mr W T Everall.

Naples to Karachi.—Capt S M Tahour lin,

Port Said to Karachi.—Mr A G Greene.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 24.

Rangoon, Port Blair, Madras and Pamban report light falls of rain.

Clouds has increased considerably in the South-East of Madras and skies have also become partially overcast in Kashmir, but in the rest of India, skies are generally clear.

Humidity is normal, or below it, and in Baluchistan temperature is in large defect, while it is approximately normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are probable in the South-East of Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud persists at Ambala but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen with the result that the maximum is in excess in the south-east and the minimum is high in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except at Karachi where the maximum is low and the minimum is high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Veraval but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased generally and is now equal to the average except at Ratnagiri where it is still in defect. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in defect. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum has risen and is now lower than usual only at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in the Punjab. In the south-west of the Bay weather seems again unsettled. Madras has had 0·28" of rain and skies are heavily clouded at Negapatam.

Fine weather is likely except for a few showers on the South Madras Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	?	?	...	0·00
Muskat (23rd)	86·3	75·1	...	0·00
Multan	78·8	54·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	76·9	44·9	...	0·00
Lahore	81·4	50·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	86·3	49·6	...	0·00
Ambala	82·0	46·5	...	0·00
Delhi	84·2	54·2	...	0·00
Agra	83·5	56·5	...	0·00
Mainpari	84·3	50·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	86·0	58·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	82·9	49·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	83·6	52·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	84·6	50·8	...	0·00
Karachi	80·0	65·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	84·9	53·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	86·7	52·6	...	0·16
Kotah	86·0	56·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	86·1	60·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	78·8	62·2	...	0·00
Veraval	84·7	61·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	91·4	55·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	90·1	60·0	...	0·00
Surat	91·1	60·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	91·5	60·7	...	0·00
Deesa	90·3	53·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	85·5	50·8	...	0·00
Indore	85·1	52·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	82·0	48·3	...	0·00
Sangor	83·6	56·0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	83·2	54·1	...	0·07
Akola	86·2	52·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·3	58·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	83·6	54·1	...	0·00
Chanda	82·5	50·5	...	0·00
Rhpur	81·7	58·6	...	0·00
Bombay	84·7	69·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·4	61·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	85·5	66·2	...	0·00
Kerwar	88·3	63·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	87·4	51·1	...	0·10
Ahmednagar	83·9	51·5	...	0·00
Poona	83·5	47·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·3	56·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·2	53·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	80·8	54·6	...	0·24
Aurangabad	82·7	53·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·9	59·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	81·8	57·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·7	70·9	...	0·03
Calicut	85·8	72·6	...	0·54
Cochin	88·2	76·8	0·01	1·21
Colombo	86·5	74·0	...	3·68
Masulipatam	85·3	67·1	...	0·03
Bellary	88·0	62·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	85·7	67·6	0·26	0·92
Madras	81·5	69·5	...	8·79
Bangalore	82·3	60·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	86·9	68·8	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	88·6	71·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	87·4	74·0	...	1·98

In column Wind "

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

OLD MADRAS RECORDS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The archives of Government Offices in India are full of interesting records of the days of the East India Company, and it was a happy idea which prompted the Government of India to conserve, classify and print important selections from these so as to secure them from the ravages of time and make them available to future generations. With this object the Madras Government have already published several volumes of selections from old records in Fort St. George, under the editorship of the late Mr. A. T. Pringle, and the work of preserving and publishing such further records as are of special interest is engaging their attention. They have built a model and commodious record office and have also in contemplation the employment of a special officer to attend to this work. Among the records which have recently been recovered from oblivion few are of greater interest than those known as the Baramahal records(so-called after twelve old hill fortresses in the Salem District) which relate to the management of the affairs of the tract of country covered by the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hoskote and portions of the moders Salem and north Arcot Districts, which came into the possession of the East India Company in the last decade of the eighteenth century. These records, which have just been published, are a standing monument to the patient industry, untiring zeal and great devotion to the well-being of the people of this land which were characteristic of Captain Alexander Read, who laid the foundation of the Revenue Settlement in Southern India. They comprise the transactions of the officials who worked under him with the Zemindars, Poligars and the ryots in their attempts to re-establish peace and encourage the inhabitants, who had fled the country during the war with Tippu, to return to their habitations and to engage in cultivation. The work which Captain Read and his assistants had to do in those times of trouble and turbulence was of a delicate nature and required statesmanship to adequately perform; but they discharged it with an ability, tact, resourcefulness, patience and industry scarcely exceeded in the annals of the East India Company. At a time of disturbed political conditions, when the country was "in a state of warfare, subject to frequent incursions from the westward and plundered by whatever army they looked to for protection," the work of consolidation and restoration of peace sorely taxed the powers of the responsible officers of the Company.

In working for the promotion of the Company's interest Captain Read and his assistants did not neglect to show their sympathy for the people, and they strenuously sought to protect them from all sorts and conditions of oppressors, official or non-official Indian or European. They strove to acquire a competent knowledge of the affairs of the country and the system of government that had obtained in previous times, to enable them to decide on a variety of claims upon landed property. In all cases they seem to have made attempts to base their administration as far as possible on the native system, taking care, of course, to purge it of many of its weak points. Elaborate and accurate accounts of the details of the Revenue the administration in its various branches were prepared for the information of the Directors of the East India Company, and these continue to be the chief source of information to Revenue officials even to-day. The prevailing form of Revenue Settlement in the early days of the Company was to farm out districts to renters who entered into agreements with the Company, binding themselves, not merely to pay the stipulated amounts of rents, but also not to harass or exact more than their legitimate due. The rent was paid in kind as well as in coin, and sometimes Zemindars and Poligars had to undertake to furnish for the Company grain, cattle and other Commissariat supplies for the troops in returns for reasonable rates of payments, and also in some cases to hold themselves in readiness with their adherents to serve the Company in the field.

Under the authority of Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, Proclamations were issued to the people assuring them of the benevolent intentions of the Company; and among the official papers published in the volume before us, that containing Captain Read's instructions to his assistants is of the utmost interest. The instructions show the spirit of sympathy and impartiality with which Captain Read conducted his administrative duties. His assistants were enjoined to take pains to make the ryots acquinted with his desire to act kindly by them, to support and redress them when aggrieved, by giving access to all complainants, by punishing with severity Sheristadars who neglected to represent their injuries and by suffering no offence to pass with impunity. Considerable latitude was allowed to people in the matter of Revenue kists, and Captain Read recommended the levying of ten kists in a year, as that method "accommodates the ryots by making it unnecessary for them to borrow money at an exhorbitant interest or dispose of the crops on the ground to great disadvantage." Under this system, Revenue payments were to be regulated by the ryots' means of converting their produce into money, so that their kists might never become due before they had realised the amount. Takkavi advance were directed to be made to such of the inhabitants as had not the means of cultivation at so much per plough, and special inducements were also given to ryots in the shape of remissions to encourage them to settle in the newly-acquired tracts. In short, the system of revenue management that Capain Read was able to devise from his study of the origin and effects of the financial institutions in the country, and from his own intimate knowledge of the language and habits of the people, was "the best calculated to ensure the happiness of the natives and the most beneficial to the Company." The full and detailed account of Captain Read's system will amply repay perusal by Revenue officials, who will find in them the basic principles of many of the present day practices. Side by the side with the measures that he adopted in the matter of Revenue Settlement, Captain Read took even greater pains to organise numerous measures conducive to the promotion and expansion of cultivation and the improvement of the material condition of the ryot population. These are elaborately detailed in the special Report which he wrote to the President and members of the Revenue Board, assuring them that he adopted no opinion in Agriculture or Finance till it had been established after enquiry. It is interesting to read that Captain Read realised the importance of holding out to European planters encouragement to introduce and cultivate exotic products, so that it might serve as an example to the natives, and that such exotics might in course of time become the staple commodities of trade. Individual ryots who had means and status were encouraged to restore ruined villages on special terms, as also to construct anicuts, tanks and reservoirs for irrigation purposes, wherever conditions were favourable.

We have dwelt only on certain special features of Captain Read's work in the management of the tract of country, the settlement of which was entrusted to him and his assistants by the East India Company; but the volume is encyclopædic in its contents and throws an interesting light on the state of the country and of the people. To European readers it gives also a vivid idea of the devoted labour and self-sacrificing work, conceived wholly in the best interest of the Indians, under the most trying circumstances, as the pioneer servants of the East India Company; and to Indians it serves to pourtray, in equally vivid colours, out of what chaos, confusion, crime and insecurity have been evolved the security, peace and prosperity which the people enjoy to-day. We conclude this notice of these interestang records with the following extract from a letter of the Court of Directors on Captain Read's Report:—"By a perusal of this very masterly Report our servants will see the superiority which a knowledge of the country languages confers on the possessor over those who are deficient in this obvious qualification. We trust that this consideration will be a spur to their diligence in attaining so indispensable an acquirement."

THE THIRD-CLASS PASSANGERS.

"THE STATESMAN".—In the early days of railway travelling in England the third-class passenger was treated with scant consideration by railway officials, while the accommodation provided for him by the companies was commonly of the most wretched description. It is scarcely possible, indeed, for the traveller of to-day to realise the conditions of things that then prevailed. But that is now all past. Railway administrators have long since come to recognise the paramount value of the third-class passenger, with the result that he is able to travel with the utmost comfort in the fastest expresses run on the British railway lines. Nor was the policy of cultivating third-class traffic adopted from any philanthropic motives. The railway shareholder looks to the management of the company in which he is interested to obtain good financial results, and it was with this end in view that railway directors, with true insight, sought to give the best service and the most comfortable accommodation to the class which used their lines most largely. It is sometimes alleged at Home that this policy had been carried too far; but no responsible railway director would suggest for a moment that it should be reversed. Indeed, the annual accounts of the companies testify in the most striking manner to the importance of the once despised third-class traveller. In 1906, for instance, the receipts from this source of the premier English Company, the London and North-Western, amounted, to £3,437,000, compared with £539,000 from second-class and £501,000 from first-class passengers. On the Midland Railway second-class carriages have been abolished, and this Company's revenue from third-class passengers, in the years named, amounted to £2,570,000, against £230,000 derived from first class traffic. The explanation of this disparity lies in the fact that third-class travel at Home is now attended with so much comfort that persons who could well afford to pay for superior accommodation are often content with that provided for third-class passengers. This is especially the case on the long-distance expresses, on which excellent and well-served meals are provided, for a modest sum, in well-equipped and comfortably-upholstered dining saloons.

Although the conditions in India are not precisely analogous to those which obtain at Home, there are many potent reasons why the policy of minimising the discomforts of third-class travelling on the Indian lines should be developed. The fares paid by passengers of this class are of course very low, far lower than the charges made on English lines. 1907 for example, the average rate per mile paid by the third-class passenger was 2·21 pies, as compared with 3·05 pies by the intermediate. 5·76 pies by the second-class, and 13·06 pies by the first-class passenger. But when the aggregate receipts from each class are considered, it at once becomes apparent that the traffic of the lowest class is of paramount financial importance. The figures for the whole of the Indian railways in 1907, as given in the Administration Report, are as follows:—

First class	Rs.	50,24,000
Second class	„	70,21,000
Intermediate	„	93,10,000
Third class	„	12,76,92,000

It will be seen that the combined receipts from the three first-named amounted to rather less than one-sixth of the revenue derived from the third-class traffic. It is not surprising, therefore, that attention has from time to time been directed to the importance of the third-class passenger in this country. In his Report on the Administration and Working of the Indian Railways, Mr. Thomas Robertson spoke very strongly on the subject. "In fact," he wrote, "it would almost seem that the railways in India were insufficiently appreciative of the value of their third-class passenger traffic. The less paying first and second class traffic appears to receive all the attention, whereas the traffic which really needs to be fostered is that represented by third-class passengers who are the back-bone of the passenger business of every railway in India. In another part of his Report Mr. Robertson drew special attention to the evil of over crowding and declared that generally speaking the amount of stock "provided on the trains for the third-class traffic is inadequate and the treatment to which third-class passengers are subjected in India calls for very special attention." We have no wish to belittle the improvements which have been introduced on Indian lines nor to minimise the special difficulties attendant on railway administration in India. On the other hand the persons who contribute five-sixths of the passenger revenue of the railway system belong in the main to a class which has no effective means of making its grievances known, and is therefore dependent on the goodwill of other for the introduction of reforms. It is therefore essential that the deficiencies which still exist should be kept constantly in sight. And the enlightened policy in railway matters is invariably a paying policy, and self-interest and humanly alike demand that the best possible facilities and comfort should be given to travellers of the humbler classes. In his "History of the East Indian Railway," published only a year or two ago, Mr. G. Huddleston stated that an express train for third-class passenger had been recently introduced and had proved one of the most popular and remunerative long-distance trains run over the lines. Here, then, is tangible evidence of the good results secured by all concerned from the provision of improved facilities for the third-class passengers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. ailway for the week ending 31st October shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 248,932 maunds and Rs. 49,274 in the earnings.

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PLEADERS AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The "Indian Spectator":—As pleaders are taking a prominent part in political and other movements, and many a public meeting would be difficult to hold without their co-operation, especially in mofussil stations in every part of India, the case of the Sholapur pleader, decided by the local High Court on Monday last, is likely to attract considerable attention, Pleaders are reminded that "they are a privileged class, enrolled for the purpose of rendering assistance to the courts in the administration of justice: their position, training and practice give them influence with the public, and it is directly contrary to their duty to use that influence for the purpose of bringing the administration of justice into contempt." The general opinion outside professional circles seems to be that lawyers as often impede the administration of justice as they assist it. But no doubt their obstructive tactics are legally sanctioned to prevent haste and consequent errors in the administration of justice. Anyhow, it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, and those who enjoy the privilege of assisting in the administration of justice should not bring it into contempt. Lawyers would perhaps be inclined to ask whether every contempt of court is calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt—in other words, whether a pleader who speaks in public contemptuously of the proceedings of a particular court in a particular case may be said to bring the administration of justice into contempt. The Bombay High Court seems to answer this question in the affirmative, and therein lies the importance of the Sholapur pleader's case. In sedition there is a distinction drawn between criticising particular measures of Government and promoting hatred or contempt of Government generally. There does not seem to be a similar distinction between criticising the proceedings of a particular court in a particular case contemptuously, and what may be called "judicial sedition." The offence committed by the Sholapur pleader was that he took part in a public meeting for the condemnation of the proceedings of the Tilak trial at the High Court, and "not only he listened to the speeches on the resolution, and to the reading of the resolution without protest but also read out the resolution to the meeting, and 'invited it to agree to the terms thereof.' We believe that the gist of the offence consisted in this last act of his. He might perhaps have listened to the speeches when he was at the meeting, and read out the resolution as chairman. But he did more: according to the finding of the learned Judges he invited the meeting to agree to the condemnation of another learned Judge's conduct.

THE NAGPUR OUTRAGE.

The "Parsi":—The early days of the Exhibition at Nagpur were unfortunately marred by a despicable outrage, the statue of Queen Victoria being defaced and mutilated by some miscreants who probably intended their senseless desecration as a political demonstration. It would be difficult to imagine anything which could excite more indignation and less sympathy even among descent extremists. The act is so mean, too. To chip a statue! The budmash who jumps on an old woman is temerarious by comparison. When the apostles of violence turn their attention to the destruction of works of art and memorials of a beloved Sovereign, they are making a very poor attempt at instituting a reign of terror but a most successful one at raising a storm of indignation. The police have arrested two or three persons on suspicion, but prosecutions lately have been made pretty much at random and there is no knowing yet whether they are on the miscreants' track. It is to be hoped, however, that the real delinquents will soon be convicied and made an example of, for such outrages are altogether intolerable.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS PRESIDENT.

The "Indu Prakash":—It is no small compliment to the Surat Convention and its Committee of Constitutionalists that in the wake of the Congress session they are going to hold at Madras, will also assemble its long standing allies of the Social and the Industrial Conferences. Herein lies another proof that sober public opinion in general and the leading spirits of the sister movements which have clustered round the Congress on the immutable principle of even progress on all lines and in all directions of the sociologic activities of man, recognize the fact that it is the Madras Congress which has the true succesSon of the Congress movement and maintains the continuity of the work begun 24 years ago at Bombay under the auspices of the ever revered Dadabhai Naoroji, A. O. Hume and other stalwart veterans of the Indian popular party. If the Social and the Industrial conferences are seeking the hospitality of Madras Congress pavilion, we are sure they will be welcomed with all heart by the sturdy partiots who have organized themselves into the Congress Reception and the Provincial Committees under the Allahabad constitution. To the party of the Constitutionalists, indeed, both the movements are dear on the lines they are carried on. And we may remark that the two conferences cannot possibly follow the separatists of the irreconcilable extremistic party. To these latter, speaking of them as a party, social reform is a negligeable factor and industrial progress means naught but boycott.

THE MALARIA DEBATE.

The "Parsi":—The argument on malaria at the Bombay Municipal Corporation does not seem to be so productive of action as could be wished. Last Monday, for instance, the members expended their energies in a resolution with half a dozen amendments and then the debate petered out into an argument between Captain Liston and the Municipal Commissioner as to whether Captain Liston's previous strictures were deserved or whether the Health Officer's report stated the case more fairly. The epidemic, unfortunately, was lost sight of altogether except in so far as it provided these gentlemen with the materials of debate. The Municipal Commissioner is in a rather difficult position; he has to justify a policy which he cannot but admit has failed in its object. The tone of Captain Liston's remarks makes it difficult to own to simple failure and to ask his advice as to the best method of beginning again. It is not easy to understand Captain Liston's attitude in the discussion. Owing, apparently, to some want of tact on both sides and to slight official difficulties which might easily have been got over, he has not volunteered any detailed advice as to what he considers the best method of dealing with the disease, and it is partly through his own action that he finds himself confronted with what he regards as the Health Officer's impertinent reply to well deserved and honest criticism, Certainly, the statistics of the Health Officer and the general statement by the Municipal Commissioner that there was malaria all over India, so why not in Bombay, were not pertinent to the matter under discussion. But it is a thousand pities that while action is so urgently needed, personal animus should cause the whole matter to resolve itself into rhetorical recriminations. The real difficulty in the way—the difficulty which deters some stronger hand from brushing aside the cobwebs of debate and insisting on getting to work,—is the question of expense.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Presidency Association, in sending a congratulatory message to Sir Andrew Fraser last week, has asserted its views in strong and emphatic language, and we wish its sister associations in the country will follow its example and pronounce their opinions freely and frankly both from the press and the platform. The idea of holding remonstrative meetings in public is flouted as an act of supererogation and as thoroughly useless for practical purposes. Such meetings have a value of their own which cannot be too highly commended. They carry an educative potentiality which asserts itself best when they are held under the auspices of popular leaders and associations that direct political movements and sway the popular mind. The most wholesome influence in the political sphere of India has invariably been exercised from Bombay, and we hope that, true to its traditions, the city will speak when so far it was dumb, and lead those whom it has led. Cannot the Bombay Presidency Association break this reticence, and exhort other kindred institutions to follow in its wake?

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The painfully exaggerated picture which some newspapers in England draw of the present political situation in India, betrays glaring ignorance both as to the gravity and the extent to which anarchist crime is spread over the country. There is no gainsaying the fact that anarchism has come to stay in India, and will henceforth continue to figure as a stumbling obstacle in the way of good administration. It will show its teeth occasionally and as surely as a retrogressive move is made or a repressive step taken, so surely might a fresh outburst of fanaticism be awaited for. It may manifest itself wantonly like the disease which never leaves the system but recrudesces with aggravating circumstances. Social organism has like the animal system its own diseases, some curable, others inveterately stubborn and clinging to it for a life-time. It has its cancer which the surgeon's scalpel can never eradicate, but which grows and gnaws malignantly into the frame-work and destroys it. Though no administrative remedies can serve to extirpate the evil, root and branch, we need feel no despondency over arresting its growth by a policy of tact and firmness. If the Police in the capital are not equal to the duty, the proper step would be to improve the Police administration, and not to set a rule of terror and martial discipline through the city. To penalise a whole flock for a few black sheep is an idea of justice peculiar to the "Daily Telegraph" and those who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order would not hail it as a counsel of sound statesmanship. They can face the danger without incurring the risk of driving a whole population to the verge of desperation, and we can count upon their taking proper action without awaiting gratuitious advice from irresponsible and alarmist critics. Though in specific instances they may, off and on, trip over blunders, as they did in permitting demonstrations at the funeral of the convict who met his death on the gallows, their policy in its main outline has so far left little to be desired, and is indicative of a far-sighted vision and actuated by a thorough grasp of the situation that has to be rightly handled. Further on the London paper referred to advises the closing of Colleges till order is restored. Light and knowledge have no affinity for crime; ignorance is the seat of vice. If the educational methods of the colleges are faulty, improvement in the teaching staff and the introduction of the right books and enforcement of proper discipline in schools and colleges will obviate the danger which proceeds from this source. Let those who sway the public mind and those who have the charge of the rising generations assidously preach the gospel of peace and impress on the young and old the horrors of anarchist crimes. When this is done and requisite firmness displayed in the treatment of criminals, when all just and moderate demands and aspirations of the people are satisfied, the anarchist in India would have found his profasion gone.

The "Gujerati":—As might have been expected, telegraphic reports of the recent sensational events in Bengal have produced something like a panic in England. The wild comments and proposals of the "Daily Telegraph" give a fair idea of the feeling of alarm and exasperation which the attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Frazer and the murder of Sub-Inspector Bannerjee have caused in the mind of the British public who have to depend for their information upon highly coloured and alarmist reports sent from India. It is quite evident that the entire Indian public, excepting dangerous and insane fanatics, have expressed their deep abhorrence and indignation at the dastardly outrages and diabolical conspiracies in Bengal. No one denies that the Government are quite justified in trying to eradicate the new cancer that has grown up in Bengal, by every legitimate means in their power. But the wild proposals of the "Daily Telegraph" and its insane charges against the Purdah women show how easy it would be to aggravate the present situation by the adoption of extravagant and ill-conceived measures. Lord Minto's Government will have the sympathy of the intelligent public in all measures dictated by cool-headed and farseeing statesmanship. No one denies the seriousness of the occurrences in Bengal. But an alarmist attitude and panic measures are no cure for the undoubted evils that threaten to arrest the progress not only of Bengal but of the whole country. The Government of India who are responsible for the maintenance of public peace and preservation of life and property are certainly entitled to the moral support of the intelligent public in carrying out such farseeing measures as are required for the suppression of anarchy. But the Indian public are also entitled to repudiate the idiotic vapourings of the "Daily Telegraph" and earnestly appeal to the Government not to disregard the dictates of farseeing wisdom and patient statesmanship and allow themselves to be carried away by the senseless clamour of panic-stricken and irresponsible counsellors in India or England.

A LADY missionary recently left Croydon for Qua Iboe, on the West Coast of Africa, taking with her a large assortment of dolls to give to native girls. On arrival, however, the missionaries already there decided that the intended gifts should not be distributed "because," it is explained, "the instinct of worship would in all probability exalt the dolls to the position of idols." So they are all being sent back to England.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors:—

Dr. S. R. Kulkarni, I. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says:—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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THE LADIES' CORNER

NEW FURS.

What a comfort is that ever-working law of compensation, writes our lady correspondent. The other day I was shopping with a friend intent on new furs, who had set her heart upon Russian sables. Coming home after a long stay abroad in a hot climate, where the delights of furs had been denied her, she went with a zest to the vendors of these good things, which she found cost about half as much again as the sum she had elected to spend. This was, of course, disappointing. The stole of her desire was 75gs. and 50gs. was to be the limit of her spending. Amongst other things, however, she tried on a full and massive pelerine stole of an altogether different fur, and found herself looking infinitely nicer in that, whilst its cost, supplemented by an immense muff, was only 32gs. There was the law of compensation; Of the slim, long-necked, graceful build, that looks its best in the bold, fluffy furs, she looked nice in the sables, but quite splendid in this Pekan marten, or, as it was called at the furriers,' fisher—a fur, by the way, which, although I have no doubt its ancestors were in the Ark, is called new, just because it is fresh at the furriers.' It is like silver-fox, only that, whilst the silver-fox is black flecked with white, fisher is a rich dark brown flecked with white. Other bold and full furs are familiar—racoon, lynx, and bear—all of which may be wonderfully becoming to the slim, long-necked type of woman. Whilst I should call seal, mole-skin, ermine nutria, caracal, Persian lamb, and broad tail flat furs, I should consider chinchilla and sable the happy medium between the fluffy and the flat furs, and therefore suited to the medium figure. Of course the stout woman will not allow herself to be condemned to the flat furs only, so we see chinchilla and sable continually worn, wisely or unwisely, by the stout.

THE STOLE.

The stole has not developed any very new notion, unless we consider that new which at its back develops something like a bolero. The stoles of last winter were massive across the shoulders, and are this winter just a little more so; which free, full hang of the furs we find repeated in the muff. The more or less round muff of tradition is simply "snuffed out" by this dashing, dangling thing of the moment. There is nothing to be said against this whim, and much to be said for it, as it is sketched here, and associated with a very modish and white stole. When the muff has those free dangling sides, it is so easy to have a pocket fixed into the lining that may, when one does not want to carry a bag, hold one's handkerchief and purse and various etcetras. The whole set might be worked out in either sable, chinchilla, or mink. The original of the sketch was evolved from a big coat of mink. The way furs will permit themselves to be dismembered and re-created is very interesting. There are generally some skins that show a little wear when a coat is transformed into a set, but such skins can easily be discarded, or used in some other way, and might make, for instance, a toque or a motor-bonnet. The motor-bonnet, by the way, is getting bigger and bigger. The bonnets of a pair of pretty girls I was motoring in London the other day were positively early-Victorian in size, and quite early-Victorian in the dainty pale silk frillings which framed most becomingly the face and the hair. There can be no question about these big bonnets being as fascinating as they are quaint.

"BLACKWOOD" TROUNCES THE PREMIER.

"Blackwood's Magazine" uses the big stick in a lordly way over the shoulders of Mr. Asquith in its November issue.

"What is an opportunist?" asks the writer the "Blackwood," and proceeds to answer his own question. "One who subordinates his convictions to party advancement, which in the end means personal advancement. The various stages in the downward path can be distinctly traced in Mr. Asquith's career. So long as Mr. Gladstone was alike Mr. Asquith was a Home Ruler. When Lord Rosebery came into power Mr. Asquith's Home Rule sympathies cooled; he fitted himself to his environment.

"In the quarrel between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harricourt he remained neutral, and at the psychological moment again fitted himself to his environment, which again proved congenial to his personal advancement. In the rivalry between Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith at first sided with Lord Rosebery. He could afford to do so, because during the South African War Sir Henry was in the lowest depths of unpopularity. Mr. Asquith was Lord Rosebery's right-hand man in the Liberal League, the object of which was to purify the party of the Little England heresies of Bannerman, Labouchere, and Company.

"When the Liberals came back to popularity, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a fit of magnanimity, offered high offices to the men who had notoriously intrigued against him. Mr. Asquith deserted Lord Rosebery and the principles of the Liberal League; once more he fitted himself to a congenial environment, which again proved the road to personal advancement. The manner in which Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, headed by Mr. Asquith, deserted Lord Rosebery, forms one of the most discreditable incidents in modern political history.

DISTRUSTED BY THREE SECTIONS.

"As the reward of cold, calculating opportunism, Mr. Asquith found himself Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Government. No opportunist, however skilful, can manage to inspire universal confidence. Mr. Asquith had excited the distrust of three sections of his party—the Labour men, the women suffragists, and the Nationalists. If he was to sit securely in the seat of the Prime Minister, it was essential that something should be done to propitiate these powerful sections. The Labour members and the Socialists were clamouring for old age pensions—a measure which is in entire conflict with the first principles of Liberalism, to which Mr. Asquith at one time professed himself devoted. In the spirit of an auctioneer Mr. Asquith made a bid for Socialist support.

"What about the franchise to women? Mr. Asquith on that question had taken a strong line of opposition. He could not with decency turn a political somersault. He took a middle course. A Prime Minister he announced that his own personal convictions remain unchanged, but he was prepared to allow the party to settle the matter apart from him. Could anything be more unmanly? Imagine the great statesmen of the past—Chatham, Pitt, Canning, Palmerston, Peel, or even Gladstone—effacing themselves in dealing with a great constitutional question, and leaving it to be decided by a scratch majority of the House of Commons! Surely we have here the impotence of statesmanship, the very degradation of politics!

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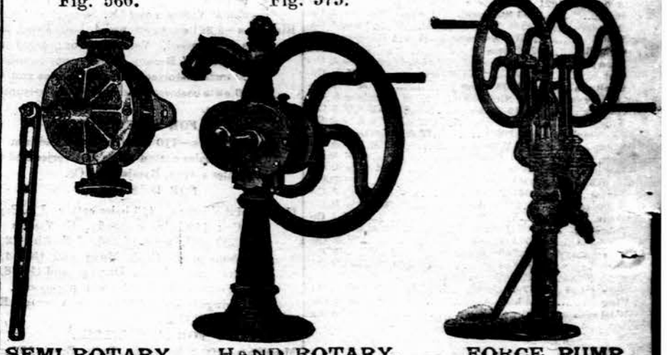
Fig. 560. Fig. 575. Fig. 274.



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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements in modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor-ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, eruptions, patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled persons often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direc ion of His Majesty's Inland Revenue Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be take against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Vetarzo Remedies Manufactory, Vetarzo House, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C., and of Chemists and Stores throughout the World.

Price 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle, post free.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360, being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal pension fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service, and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustum Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff's stated that he had been for many years in the permanent employ of the defendants in various capacities, and by his intelligence, strict diligence, and devotion to duty had risen in the Municipal service, and won the confidence, regard, and esteem of various Municipal Commissioners. On the 24th October 1904, the plaintiff was specially selected by the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, an account of his trustworthiness and exceptional knowledge of the duties appertaining to the office of the Chief Inspector, Water Department, for the post of acting Chief Inspector in the department, and on the 1st June 1907 was specially selected by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, out of a number of candidates for the office, and was appointed permanent Chief Inspector on a salary of Rs. 280 per mensem, rising by annual increments to Rs. 360 per month. On the 27th June 1907, the then acting Municipal Commisioner passed an order, suspending the plaintiff from his duties, and on the 12th July 1907, the acting Commissioner, purporting to act within the scope of his authority, wrongfully and improperly and without just and reasonable cause, and without giving any notice to the plaintiff dismissed the plaintiff and directed that he should not be re-employed in the municipality in any capacity whatever, Plaintiff said that he had always performed his duties honestly and efficiently, but the defendants had wrongfully and impreperly refused to retain him therein. The plaintiff said that, by reason of the manner in which he was dismissed, he would be unable to obtain other suitable and proper employment. He had been deprived of his interest in the Municipal pension fund, to which he had contributed for eight years, and had otherwise suffered great damage and loss. The statement of the acting Municipal Commissioner, in his order of the 12th July 1907, that the plaintiff had been guilty of carelessness and neglect of duty, and that he had shown himself unfit to deal with an emergency was entirely unjustified and incorrect. The Commissioner had not stated in the order in what respect the plaintiff had been guilty of carelessness, or in what manner or particular he had neglected his duty, or what particular duty he had neglected, nor had he stated how or in what way he had shown himself unfit to deal with an emergency. The actting Commissioner, in his letter of the 27th June 1907 to the Municipal Corporation, had passed certain strictures upon the condnct of the plaintiff upon the night of the 7th June 1907, when a fire occurred in Sittaram's Buildings and the plaintiff believed he was referring to those remarks in his order of the 12th July 1907. Plaintiff said that the remarks were entirely unjustified and incorrect, were passed on an entire misconception of the facts of the case, due to his having been misled by misinformation supplied to him by his subordinates behind the back of the plaintiff. He absolutely and entirely denied that he was in any way guilty of the misconduct imputed to him in the said order of the acting Commissioner. Plaintiff was never given any opportunity whatever of replying to the charges, which were absolutely without foundation. The acting Commissioner had been completely misinformed as to the circumstances under which the plaintiff gave his evidence in the Small Causes Court proceedings and as to the part taken therein by him. He had not been guilty of the acts of miseonduct imputed to him, and had always discharged his duties honestly, and conscientiously, zealously and efficiently; and his dismissal was wrongful and improper, and was effected in such a manner as to cause him great injury and damage. Plaintiff submitted that he was in any event entitled to be paid at least twelve months' salary in lieu of notice, and such sum as the Court might find due to him on taking an account in respect of his interest in the Municipal pension fund. He submitted that the defendants were responsible for the acts of the acting Commissioner, and were liable to him in respect of the same.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants, in their written statement, admitted that from the 24th of Oc tober 1904 until 1st June 1907, the plaintiff held the post of acting Chief Inspector, Water Department, and that on the last mentioned date, he was appointed by the Municipal Commissioner to be permanent Chief Inspector, Water Works, which office he held until 27th June 1907, when he was suspended by the acting Municipal Commissioner, and that on the 12th July he was dismissed from Municipal Service by the acting Municipal Commissioner, who directed that he should not be re-employed by the Municipality in any capacity whatever. The Defendants stated that the circumstances under which the plaintiff was so suspended appeared fully in the report of the acting Municipal Commissioner made to the Municipal Corporation and addressed to the Municipal Secretary on the 27th June 1907, copy of which was duly furnished to the plaintiff on the 1st of July 1907. Defendants submitted that after full enquiry by the acting Municipal Commissioner and by a Committee appointed by the defendants for the purpose, and with the approval of the said Committee, the acting Municipal Commissioner, by his order dated 10th of July 1907, dismissed the plaintiff for the reasons and under the circumstances stated in that order. The defendants further submitted that the plaintiff's dismissal was and is justified by the circumstances set forth in the above order. They deny that any of the strictures passed upon the plaintiff or any of the charges made against him in the report were unjustified or incorrect.

The defendants further stated that plaintiff had, prior to the date of his dismissal, been guilty of gross misconduct in various respects which were not known to the acting Municipal Commissioner at the date of the said order, but which have since been brought to light. In particular, the defendants' charge, upon information furnished to the acting Municipal Commissioner since the date of the order of dismissal:—

(1) That plaintiff at Bombay, in or about the year 1905, obtained for himself from K. B. Telang, a sum of Rs. 200 or thereabouts, as an illegal gratification or bribe for allowing or refraining from objecting to, certain water connections which the said Telang required for a chawl which he built at Mazagon.

(2). That the plaintiff on or about November 1906 obtained for himself from Merwanji Jehangir Vakil a sum of Rs. 50 as an illegal gratification or bribe for allowing or refraining from objecting to certain additional water connections or taps which the said M. J. Vakil required for his house, ward No. 1671 Street No. 1, Girgaum Back Road.

(3). That plaintiff on or about 19th of December 1906 dishonestly misappropriated the sum of Rs. 300 which he had received from Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. contractors, in respect of two deposits of Rs. 100 each for certain water meters belonging to the Municipality, which were to be affixed at certain works which were being carried on by the said contractors at Gibbs Road, Bombay and at Colaba respectively. Under these circumstances, defendants denied that plaintiff was entitled to the sums claimed or any part thereof. They therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

THE PLEADINGS.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. M. R. Jardine reading the plaint, and the written statements of the defendants.

The following issues were then raised by Mr. G. R Lowndes:—

(1) Whether the plaintiff was wrongly dismissed from the service of the defendants.

(2) Whether the plaintiff was entitled to any of the sums claimed by him or any part thereof.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the case arose after a fire which occurred at the Sitaram building and that his client in his capacity as Inspector of Water Works was charged with the dereliction of duty in putting that fire out. No opportunity was given to his client to explain the several charges brought against him. In the written statement, several allegations were made against his client. Counsel contended that defendants should also prove the negligence or carelessness or whatever charge they bring against the plaintiff or the Water Works Department. Defendants, he said, were left to prove negligence for which plaintiff was dismissed. He must therefore reserve his right to ask of those matters.

Mr. Lowndes said that defendants have given full particulars of the specific charges against the plaintiff. The whole details of the case are before his Lordship, This was not a case of reserving evidence in rebuttal.

The Judge: What are the charges against the plaintiff. Give him opportunity to answer them,

Mr. Lowndes: Very well, my Lord.

Continuing Mr. Jardine said that he must go into the whole question. In referring to the details of the fire accident, counsel said that all the Municipal Commissioners that preceded Mr. Edwardes, were highly satisfied with the work of his client and it was on account of the special services that he had rendered, he was appointed as Inspector. The fire occurred in June 1907 and no doubt there was a delay in the supply of water. On account of this delay, Mr. Edwardes, the acting Municipal Commissioner called upon the Engineer, Water Works, to give a report of the cause of the delay in the supply of water. Here the report was read by counsel. A plan was then put in to show that on the 7th June up to 8-30 p.m., water was flowing through the Chowpatty sluices down the line marked, the Girgaum road to give supply to the native town. At 8-30 the supply was diverted from the Girgaum road main to the Queen's road main and at the Floral Fountain, the water was diverted in three directions, one was in the direction of the Sitaram buildings where the supply was shown to be deficient. The Chief Inspector received the alarm at Mr. Sherring's place at 8 31. On getting the alarm, the Chief Inspector telephoned to the necessary quarters regarding the supply of water. Having done that, he proceeded himself to the scene of the fire which he reached at 8-51 p. m. He found there was no supply of water and telephoned at once for diverting the water. Again he went to the Sitaram building and found the supply of water deficient and proceeded at once to the Floral Fountain, where he found obstruction to the free supply of water. He then went to the Queen's statue sluice and found that was closed, but he got it immediately opened. This was what he did in the discharge of his duties as an Inspector and all that an ordinary man could have done was already done in the matter.

Continuing, Mr. Jardine submitted there was no water, at least there was delay in the supply of water, because the Queen's statue sluice was closed. He than read Mr. Sherring's report and the report of the plaintiff in regard to the fire. Counsel then read the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation on the subject. In that letter the acting Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes remarked:

"I must prefuce this report by stating that the Deputy Executive Engineer's report is nearly an echo of Mr. Mulla Phiroze's report, and that both reports are in my opinion unsatisfactory and misleading. Counsel then read the explanation offered by his client, and referred to the testimonials given to him by the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey and the present Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Lowndes: How could these testimonials be in evidence, my Lord, when the persons who gave them are not examined. Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Sheppard, are, thank God, living, (Laughter) and they may be examined in Court. Further hearing of the case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the fifth criminal Sessions yesterday, when the following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

ABDUCTING A MARRIED WOMAN.

Bapu Arjoon, a ramosee in the Municipal Health department, was charged with abducting Ithi, wife, of one Zimba, from her house in Mahim, to his own house in Currey Road, on 22nd October, and keeping her there secreted in a loft. Mr. Lang appeared to prosecute for the Crown.

Rama Raghu, one of the witnesses in the case, said that Ithi had got a swollen thumb. The accused came to her house in the absence of her husband, and dragged her into the lane, saying he would apply a specific cure. The accused had caught the girl by the right hand. Witness caught her by the left. Eventually, witness succeeded in rescuing her from the accused's clutches. But the accused returned latter, and managed to take away Ithi to his house, where she was afterwards found. A complaint was made to the Police; and the accused was arrested. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His Lordship, in passing, sentence, said that the accused was in the Government uniform of a ramosi, when he committed the abduction. He had misused the uniform, and disgraced it by his conduct. He was senteneed three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The fifth Crimipal Sessions were then dissolved

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Indian Infantry officers beat the Northamptons "B" Team this evening by 2 goals to 1.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday November 28th:—

A. and B. Classes combined handicap. Course No. 19. Start at 3-30 p.m.

C. Class combined handicap. Course No. 18. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Should sufficient entries be received there will be a separate race for A. Class. The usual sweepstake races will be sailed on Thursday and Sundays throughout the season provided not less than season three boats start in a race. Entrance Rs. 2 at the starting line. Start at 5 p.m.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

Of 30 sovs. each, with 5,000 sovs. added; second horse 1,000 and third 500 sovs. Two miles.

Mr J Mayo's b c Lord Nelan, by Positano—Lady Lybia, 2 yrs, 6st 9lb (J B Flynn) 1
Mr J McLaurin's br h Tulkeroo, by Simmer—Mynll Queen, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb (N D Godby) 2
Mr Harvey Patterson's br h Delaware, by Seaton Delaval—Stepfelde, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb (F Harmer) ... 3
Mr Gordonhas Khatau's b h Mooltan, by Positano—Diliak, 5 yrs, (inc. 10lbs penalty), 9st 12lb (W McLachlan) 4
Hon A Wynne's br h Peru, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb (J Barden) 0
Mr P A Connolly's br g Dyed Garments, aged, 8st 9lb (E King) 0
Mr E E D Clarke's br h Emir, aged, 8st 7lb (G Scoble) 0
Mr P A Connolly's br h Post Town, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb (F Williams) 0
Mr W E White's b h Welcome Trist, 4 yrs, 8 st 3 lb (M Connell) 0
Mr A W Whitney's b or br h Gaby, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb (D Cullinane) 0
Mr G Collinwood's b g Pharos, aged, 8st 2lb (W Bradshaw) 0
Mr E E D Clarke's b g Jack Smith, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb (C Bolton) 0
Mr C Jeffries b c Parsee, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb, (inc 6lb extra), (A C Scowen) 0
Mr M Gordon's b or br c Alawa, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb, (inc. 11b extra), (R Lewis) 0
Messrs W and F A Moses' ch h Sir Aymer (imp.), 7st 5lb (T Clayton) 0
Mr C Trimble's br m Lady Wilde, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb (R Brown) 0
Mr W Brown's b c Baw Bee, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb (R W Brennan) 0
Mr W Reid's b h Knox. 5 yrs, 7st 2lb (S Ferguson) 0
Messrs A Knox and C Barlow's br h King's Cross, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb (W H Smith) 0
Mr G G Cummings' b g Enchanted States, aged, 7st (W Smart) 0
Mr M Dutch's br c Delenda, 3 yrs, 7st 11b, (inc. 3lb over), (G Ross) 0

Betting—2 to 1 Alawa, 3 to 1 Peru, 7 to 1 Mooltan, 12 to 1 Sir Aymer, 16 to 1 Lord Nolan, 20 to 1 Tulkeroo, 20 to 1 Dyed Garments, 20 to 1 Post Town, 25 to 1 Knox, 33 to 1 Delaware, 33 to 1 King's Cross, 50 to 1 Parsee, 50 to 1 Bobby, 100 to 1 Jack Smith, 100 to 1 Gaby, 100 to 1 Lady Wilde, 100 to 1 Baw Bee, 100 to 1 Delenda, 200 to 1 Emir, 500 to 1 Enchanted States.

The field got away to an excellent start, Peru, Sir Aymer and Baw Bee being the first to show out. After going about a furlong Jack Smith assumed the lead from Alawa, Welcome Trist, Lady Wilde, and Peru, with Post Town last. By the time the course proper was entered Jack Smith had established a lead of three lengths, Parsee, Alawa, Lady Wilde, Welcome Trist, and Enchanted States being next, in that order. Mooltan was in the centre of the field, and Delenda last. At this stage Dyed Garments fell. Passing the judge's box Jack Smith was still a couple of lengths ahead, next at this stage being Bobby, who was three lengths clear of Parsee; then came Lady Wilde, Knox, Alawa, Delaware, Peru, and Lord Nolan, the last three being Enchanted States, Pharos, and Delenda. There was practically no change in the leading division as they swept out of the straight, Mooltan being still in the centre of the field. After about a mile had been traversed Jack Smith was out in front with a three-lengths lead of Bobby. Then, after another length, came Parsee, and after a further interval of two lengths Delaware, Lady Wilde, Knox, Alawa, Peru, Mooltan, Welcome Trist and Lord Nolan, the last two still being Pharos and Delenda. At the bridge Jack Smith had increased his lead to four lengths from Parsee and Bobby, together; then, close up, Delaware, Lady Wilde, Knox, Peru, and Tulkeroo. As the field approached the abattoirs Jack Smith's lead was considerably reduced, and when the abattoirs were reached he was only a length in front of Bobby, who was followed by Parsee, Knox, Lady Wilde, Alawa, Peru, Mooltan, Welcome Trist, and Tulkeroo in that order, the field being well strung out. When the five-furlong post was reached Jack Smith, Bobby, and Parsee were altogether, but at the half-mile Delaware rushed to the front and established a lead of two lengths from Jack Smith, Lady Wilde, Mooltan, Peru, Tulkeroo and Welcome Trist. When the field swept into the straight Delaware was still out in front next being Mooltan, Lady Wilde, Alawa Peru, Post Town, and Welcome Trist. Two furlongs from home Delaware still led, his attendants being Mooltan, Lord Nolan, and Tulkeroo. An intensely exciting finish resulted in Lord Nolan gaining the verdict by half a head, Delaware being two lengths and a half away third. Then came Mooltan, Alawa, King's Cross. Sir Aymer, Peru, Bobby and Enchanted States, with Delenda and Parsee last. Time, 3 mins. 26 3-4 secs.

PRESIDING at a parade of donkeys at Belfast Dr. Crozier, Protestant Bishop of Down, was frequently interrupted by the animals in a speech, in which he extolled the virtues of donkeys. At length he remarked: "I do not think this is fair; it should be one at a time." After further braying he said: "That is the first encore I have got to my speech."

THE death is announced of Rear-Admiral L. C. Stuart. Born in 1851 he entered the Naval Service as a cadet in December 1865. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1875, and as a lieutenant of the "Minotaur" was engaged in the Egyptian war of 1882, for which he obtained the medal and the Khedive's bronze star. He also took part in the Niger expedition of 1883, being mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1895 for his services at Bluefields, Nicaragua. He was in command of the "Sirius" at the Naval Review at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1897. He was present at the Samoa disturbances in 1899, was made a C.M.G. in 1900, and obtained the M.V.O. in 19[illegible]. He became Rear-Admiral in 1906, was placed on the Retired List in [illegible]

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN TO INDIA?

Are the Officials Fit?

For the past fifty years the Government of India has justified itself as a benevolent bureaucracy; for the next fifty years it will have to solve the problem of taking the people of India into partnership with itself. So writes the "Westminster Gazette" in a sympathetic leader on the Message which the King sent to the Princes and peoples of India this week, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's proclamation establishing the direct Government of India by the British Government.

The "Westminster" recalls that Queen Victoria fifty years ago "objected to the first draft of the Message as being too frigid and reserved. She desired, as she told Lord Derby, who had apparently been responsible for its wording, a warmer and more personal note:

"'Lord Derby should bear in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them and after a bloody civil war giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subject of the British Crown.'

"This," adds the "Westminster," "we got the famous document which from that time to this has been the charter of British rule in India, and the standard to which the natives have appealed and which the Viceroys have acknowledged. By this the Sovereign holds himself bound to the natives of India 'by the same obligations of duty which bind him to all his other subjects,' pledges himself to administer justice impartially between all races and creeds, and, so far as may be, to admit freely and impartially to offices in his service his subjects, of whatever race or creed, provided they are duly qualified by their 'education, ability, and integrity.' 'It is our earnest desire,' proceeds the proclamation, 'to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government, for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward.'

RESULTS OF OUR EDUCATION.

"By our own act we have made discontent. In proportion as we educate the people, imbue them with our ideas, and stimulate them with our own example, we must expect them to fret at the paternal benevolent rule which assumes that they are unable to govern themselves. In the nature of things it is inevitable that the gratitude of the educated native should not be our reward, and, if we look for reward, we must find it in the reflection that we have not, as despots do, endeavoured to keep them down for the convenience of our rule, or grudged them the knowledge and mental development which they might use in criticism of our proceedings. Here, least of all have we anything to regret, for this is the moral, basis of our rule and its justification as an effort towards civilisation."

The new spirit in the Oriental world will test the Indian Civil Service, argues the "Westminster" "All those who now hold rule in the East have to recognise and adjust themselves to the new spirit which is stirring the Oriental world. The rise of Japan, the Constitutional movements in Persia and still more in Turkey, warn us that a good many preconceived notions may have to be reconsidered.

"The idea of the Oriental as impassive and stagnant and incapable of what the Western world calls progress begins to recede before these events. Unquestionably this new spirit has touched India, and, if it is not to work against us, we must give it play and opportunity. That is a considerable test for a bureaucracy which, almost inevitably from its tradition, has come to believe in itself and its mission, to resent criticism and to regard government as an affair of experts. It has fairly earned the encominms which are passed upon it wherever the Government of India is spoken of, but now it is entering upon a new stage in which it has to prove itself human and plastic and ready to make allowance for the new spirit and its crude manifestations, even when these are inconvenient to itself.

"Sometimes we are inclined to doubt whether the academic type of men on whom the Service has hitherto relied will prove as openminded and resourceful as the situation may require them to be, and whether it may not be necessary to add to them an infusion of men who have had other experience in other parts of the Empire. In any event, we are greateful to this Service for what it has done in the past, and we are confident that men will be found who are capable of solving the new problems."

MRS. STEEL AND INDIA.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the novlist and authority on India, writing in the "Evening News" on the King's proclamation asks:—

"What is this change which has come so rapidly to a hitherto changeless race? The census of 1901 gives us roughly 168,000 citizens out of the teeming 300,000,000 of India who profess themselves possessed of a census literacy in English. Now, a knowledge of our language is, under existing circumstances, a quite evident postulate of fitness for the higher appointments under Government. But from this already sparse procentage per 10,000 of fifty-six census literates have to be deducted the mass of Madrassee servants the great bulk of the Parsees, and the claims of commerce and education.

"The residue must necessarily be small indeed; too small, surely, to warrant the cry for self-government, for freedom from foriga authority, which it raises so persistently? But that this cry should be so raised is only to be expected. Human nature will put the personal grievance before the claim of country, and it is to be dubted if a single one of the discontents realises that his sedition is unpatriotice, that in itself it brads him disqualified for the duties he wishes to discarge. For he has failed to appraise the situation. He has failed to realise that India, despite her gorious history, has no political past, and that threfore she can have no inherited sense of politicalfair dealing. That only comes to a race by long cetturies of frank struggle in the open. It is not to be credit of ours that we have it, not to the discredit of theirs that they have it not.

"The indubitable fact remains. It is proved by the present insensate outburst of pure anarchy in India.

"And the verdict of the nations upon it cannot but be this. 'These people are not fit for self-government.' It is a thousand pities that it should be so but the vast continent of India with its multitudinous peoples and customs and creeds can never be governed by impulse, and it is mere feminine impulse which had led to the throwing of bombs.

We say it advisedly. Mere feminine impulse.

"Granted that rule in India is becoming antiquated, granted that education—even in its inconceivable limitation—is bringing new ideas into the birth there is more in the present agitation than could be compassed by anything save one of the two master passions of humanity—sex and religion.

"And if we look closely beneath the Indian surface we find both these passions at work. The great point of cleavage betwixt England and India has ever been the question of sex. It lies at the root of the social problem. Without some assimilation of sex-creeds it is frankly impossible to engineer social equality. Yet this lack of social equality is at the root of half the Indian unrest. Invitations to dinner might have stilled it, but how are invitations to be steered between the Scylla of Eastern seclusion and the Charybdis of Western publicity?

"Then closely entangled with these threads of feminine discontent religion is interwoven; as it always is where sex is concerned. To-day in India the attitude of the women and the children towards the foreign ruler is becoming more and more antagonistic. Far more so than it is among the men.

THE REMEDY PATIENCE.

"The reason for this is not far to seek. Hindu women are for the most part firm believers in their faith. To them ceremonial purity is salvation. Yet the exigencies of our Western civilisation send to many a Hindu home husband, brother, son who are defiled by Western ways.

"This is inevitable. It has briefly, to be faced; and it is as well it should be understood and faced fully, so that the measure of reason for discontent should be accurately apportioned.

"Undoubtedly a good deal of the sedition which makes this day somewhat of a joyous jubilee is due to education, to the desire for individual freedom which education brings with it, but by far the larger portion is due to ignorance. It is stamped with the unmistakable sign manual of sex and religion, it is branded with that unnecessary display of feeble violence which in its very essence is feminine.

"For this there is no remedy but patience."

"The Message of the King to India is a stately document, obviously drafted by Lord (John) Morley.

"The charge confided to my Government," it says, "concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men now and for ages to come; and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

"From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in legislation and government. The politie satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more effieient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects, and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you, and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs."

SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

Dr. Doyen (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") sees no particular reason why the men and women of to-day should not live as Methuselah. "It rests with man himself to prolong his life over several centuries," he said at the tenth Medical Congress of Geneva. But the famous surgeon has his own lively way of saying things. As a matter of fact, he has merely clothed in his own picturesque and startling language an opinion expressed in more guarded and measured terms some years ago by Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute. The latter discovered the process by which the white corpuscles of the blood attack and destroy, as long as they have power to do so, the enemies of the human system. Dr. Doyen proposes to multiply the phagocytes. When they are strong and numerous enough their foes in the blood, which, in the present state of things eventually produce dissolution, will have no chance at all against them, and then why should we ever die? Dr. Doyen says that he has already conducted some remarkable experiments in that direction, and incidentally lets fall an astounding revelation. "If we succeed in abolishing cold in the head, angina, bronchitis, etc.,—and in that respect. I have obtained absolutely successful results—the corollary will be that we shall abolish latent poisoning of the system. The corollary for the time being seems less important.

Surely this is a very diffident and unassuming way on the part of the doctor of announcing that he has "abolished" colds in the head, and this strikes one as the really epoch-making discovery of all, to which certainly no predecessor of his has ever come near before. One would have supposed that the man who has abolished colds in the head would have trumpeted his discovery to the world. If the discovery be true, then indeed it may be worth while living for a few centuries. Professor Metchnikoff says nothing about colds. He merely says very guardedly that "in the future it may be possible to prolong human life. But it will be previously necessary to determine exactly the causes of old age." This preliminary point does seem an important one. In the meanwhile Professor Metchnikoff's general principle for encouraging the phagocytes and dismaying their enemies, which are ours, and which they devotedly war against for our sakes, is to eat everything boiled, Thus he advocates boiled fruit, boiled salad, etc., and allows, in fact, nothing raw of any kind to appear upon the table of those who want to prolong their lives.

A LAND FULL OF RADIUM.

It would appear that in view of the important discoveries of radium recently made in Saxony, the Saxon Government have issued a decree, in accordance with which the right to search for and to extract minerals containing radium is retained by the State, which may, however, concede these rights to other persons. This decision has special reference to the use of water from mines and springs giving rise to radium emanations, or containing dissolved salts of radium. Reference is made in this document to a number of springs rich in radium, notably to the water of Georgenthal, in Vogtland, which yield 585 units of radium, as compared with the 47·5 units of the Karlsbad waters or upwards of one-third of the volume found in the richest springs hitherto discovered—namely, those of St. Joachimsthal. It is not intended to deprive private owners of their rights but rather to regulate the production of radium, and by state intervention to ascertain that the best means of utilisation in the national interests are being adopted and carried out.

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SCHIEDMAYER

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,

CEYLON.

MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1908.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

SOME time ago the Navy League urged that unless Great Britain were prepared to see the trident wrested from her in the course of the next ten years or so, a start must be made in the ensuing financial year with a series of programmes, which should include not only a sufficient number of capital ships to keep us ahead of our political rivals, but also cruisers and torpedo craft of all kinds to replace those which are worn out or have become obsolete. The Admiralty was alive to its responsibilities, but considerations of finance prevented their responding. Recent events abroad, however, have brought home to the Government the necessity for vigorous action, and various prominent members of the party in power have given their constituencies to understand that the traditional strength of the Navy was to be maintained. As was pointed out, however, no Minister had, in Parliament, given the country a definite promise that the lines laid down in the Naval Estimates should be exceeded and that the principle of a Two-Power Standard, with a ten per cent make-weight, would not be lost sight of. The declaration demanded has now been given by the Premier, who, in the House of Commons on Monday, said he considered "that the definition the Two-Power Standard, plus ten per cent., was identical in meaning and effect with his previous definition of the standard, which it was desirable to maintain for complete command of the sea, against any reasonably possible combination under existing conditions, or all conditions that could be foreseen." That definition is as far as the most enthusiastic Navy Leaguer can expect the present or any Government to go. Hitherto it has been considered sufficient that the standard shall be the equality of two European Powers. Mr. Asquith goes further. His "reasonably possible" combination includes an alliance of the German and United States' navies, and it can no longer be said that members of the Government, while vociferating their intention to maintain British supremacy, conceal their conception of what that supremacy involves or resort to calculated indefiniteness. We are to have the Two-Power Standard plus ten per cent.

The decision means busy times for the ship-yards, for, although Germany does not advertise and discuss the progress of her shipbuilding programmes, this much we know, that at her present rate, in 1915 she will have twenty-five ships of Dreadnought value at sea and by the same time Japan will have twenty modern battleships and twenty modern cruisers. As the latest number of the Navy League Journal demonstrates, if we live up to our professions, and complete our armoured ships in twenty-four months from the date of laying down, there are five years left to us in which to provide for the ships we shall need in 1915. And, in order to have the last batch efficient at that date, the time of commencement must be advanced from December or January to June or July. Including the "Lord Nelsons," we have, at this moment, fourteen "Dreadnought" ships built, building, or projected. If we are to maintain an adequate fleet in the Pacific, and secure a bare superiority in Home waters at the critical date, we must provide twenty-eight more to be in commission at that time. It is absolutely necessary that we should not live from hand to mouth, but that the Government should now determine on a programme which shall be relentlessly carried through, and that programme must be, at a minimum, six armoured ships a year for four years. That leaves four ships to be provided in the fifth year, and thus a slight margin against delay from labour troubles or other causes. If it be possible, we would rather see eight ships a year laid down for three years, so as to have a substantial margin in hand, for, as the League pointed out in the Trafalgar Day statement of policy, a margin of time is as important as a margin of ships. If the standard were merely two European Powers, we might be able to fold our arms, for France has practically retired from the competition for sea-power, and though Germany has taken her place there might be some little time to wait, but for the activity of the United States in the Pacific and her forgetfulness of the Monroe doctrine—except in so far as is convenient to herself.

Examining recent statements of naval construction abroad we find that while France and Germany during the past four years increased their annual rate of production by two and a half millions compared with the preceding six years, Great Britain reduced its annual average rate three-quarters of a million, making the disadvantage, to which the British Navy was for four years subjected, amount to three and a quarter millions per annum or thirteen millions for the four years. In the four years there was every year a progressive reduction in the British provision for new construction compared with 1904, whilst precisely the reverse was the case in Germany. A comparative statement shews that while England decreased by £2,028,000 in 1906, £3,163,000 in 1907 and £3,718,000 in 1908, Germany in those three years increased by £1,953,500, £2,896,000 and £4,977,500, respectively. It must be remembered, of course, that last year the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty informed the Commons that it was the determination of the Government to maintain our naval supremacy as it stands now, and in the event of the Hague Conference proving abortive to hold themselves ready to take steps to maintain our relative position. The Hague Conference did prove abortive and moreover we lost the "Montagu," which cost a million pounds. Yet we were apathetic in carrying out the promised steps and in the current year the estimates for new construction for the Navy of Great Britain fell short of that for Germany by £821,300 and of that for two European Powers by £5,139,000. Still it appears now that the pledges to Parliament are to be carried out and we shall soon have a Navy capable of defending us from all possibility of attack or invasion. As was pointed out a short time ago, on the one hundred and twenty-four million square miles of sea which constitute the highway or connecting link between the various component parts of the Empire the value of the British commerce afloat annually is about £1,600,000,000 sterling, and the value of the British ships in which it is carried may be taken at about a hundred millions more, thus bringing up the total value to about £1,700,000,000. Therefore the thirty-two millions for the Navy is less than two per cent. on the value of the shipping and commerce it protects, and is but slight insurance.

SIR RALPH LITTLER.

It has become almost a habit with some Home papers to utter hysterical cries about the method in which the late Sir Ralph Littler meted out justice. The news of his death tells of the loss to London of one of the most just men who has ever sat on the Bench. A barrister by training he was far better able to decide in cases than were his colleagues on the bench of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, and with few exceptions they allowed him to administer justice in his own way and that way has been termed harsh. Sir Ralph, as a matter of fact, is only the victim of circumstances. The court in the little red building at Westminster facing the Abbey is one of the most badly reported courts in London. The result has been that from time to time the penny-a-liner has found it a tom-fiddler's ground for startling reports. A recent instance has been exposed in which a woman was sent to prison for seven years for stealing a penny. Such a story was eagerly snapped up by a section of the press and letters rolled in and were duly published, denouncing Sr Ralph as an inhuman monster. Had the case been properly reported such an outcry would never have been heard. The true facts were that the woman who was charged with the offence stole the penny from a collecting box which had been given her by the secretary of a charitable institution and her history proved that on five previous occasions she had been guilty of a similar offence. Her first sentence was light, but it became apparent as she appeared in the dock time after time that she made no effort to reform and made her living by collecting for charities and stealing the money. Such a creature is a pest and society is well rid of her for seven years; but "seven years for stealing a penny" made an excellent headline in an evening paper. This, the latest instance is exactly similar to the greater part of the accusations which have been made before, but the papers which have been at fault have never been anxious to acknowledge their fault, but technically they could not be compelled to do so. We are glad that before his death Sir Ralph gave a further answer to his critics. His experience of criminals was as extensive as that of any magistrate in the land, and he had an unerring eye both for the

spark of good that might lead to better things and for its absence. For the habitual malefactor he had nought but justice; for the unfortunate offender who just once had dropped "an inch from life's safe hem" he had infinite mercy. The news of his death must have caused a sight of relief among London criminals, who can now enter the dock sure that they will get less than their deserts; but besides these there are thousands who will give a sigh of sorrow at the loss of a friend who with a few kind words saved them from themselves and often helped them, in secret, not only with words.

LORD ROBERTS AND INVASION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tension of international nerves the House of Lords on Monday adopted a resolution, brought forward by Lord Roberts, in favour of "an Army strong enough to deter the most formidable nation from attemping a landing." It is of course understood that if our Navy were such that it could be overpowered and our maritime supremacy thereby be lost, there would be no necessity for the enemy to attempt an invasion. "The nation, or combination of nations, that had gained the supremacy could cut off our supplies of food and of the materials for the employment of the workmen in our factories; it would then be a matter of a few weeks only to reduce us by starvation to the acceptance of such terms as the enemy might see fit to dictate, and meantime they could enrich themselves by preying upon our commerce and occupy the few weeks more profitably than by endeavouring to effect an invasion of England." Nevertheless many commanders have studied the subject of invasion and there is scarcely an officer in any European Army, who has not a scheme of his own in his pocket, for effecting a landing. Our Army is not strong enough for all the calls that are made on it, but now that the Navy is to be strengthened we think the question o an increase in the Army to the extent Lord Roberts suggests may safely wait a while. Let the new scheme have a fair trial and if it fail it will be time to discuss Lord Roberts' proposals and his views on the subject of conscription.

THE Nawab of Dacca is on his way by sea to Calcutta to attend the Viceroy's Council.

GOVERNMENT Paper in Calcutta changed hands yesterday at 94-8. Exchange on demand was 1s. 3 29-32d.

THE King-Emperer's sanction to the appointment of Mr. Carnduff to the Calcutta High Court is notified.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. L. JENKINS, C. S. I., Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay on Monday the 30th instant. A salute of 15 guns will be fired to announce his arrival.

A NUMBER of the members of the London Comedy Company arrived in Calcutta yesterday from Bombay, including Miss Grace Palotta, Miss Rose Musgrove, Miss Celia Ghiloni, Miss Ruby Baxter and Mr. Reginald Wykeham. The rest of the Company are expected to arrive to-day.

SIR LOUIS DANE will perform the opening ceremony of the "Rivaz Hostel," the newly-built boarding-house of the Islamia College at Lahore, on the 19th proximo. The principal Nawabs, landed magnates of the Ullema, Government and Native States Officials and other leading men among the Mahomedans of the Punjab are expected to be present on the occasion.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 3rd October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,565, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 50. The total earnings from 1st January to 3rd October, 1908, were Rs. 24,861, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,766.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 3rd October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,302, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 275. The total earnings from 1st January to 3rd October, 1908, were Rs. 55,243, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 819.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 13,544, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year of Rs. 1,237. The total earnings from 1st January to 3rd October, 1908, were Rs. 1,38,931, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 17,775.

MR. ANDREW LANG, has tried the experiment of making his mind as blank as possible, and of watching for any words—not thoughts but words—that floated into his consciousness. "These words," he relates in the "Morning Post," "I wrote down. The results were very laughable. My own way of writing is not Johnsonian. But the style of my unpremeditated writings was full of long words. The first words, I rest, that swam uncalled into my ken were 'liability is the characteristic of the dawdling persecutor.' A longer 'message' began thus: 'Observing the downgrade tendency of the pneumatic currents the Primate remarked that he could no longer regard Kafoozleum as an ally to hortatory

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICAL CRISIS.

Oil Find in Queensland.

THE WHEAT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOV. 9.

The Prime Minister was the first to leave yesterday's Cabinet. "All that I have to tell you," he said to an interviewer, "is that Cabinet has arrived at a resolution as to the course to be followed in consequence of Friday's proceedings in Parliament and that this will be communicated to the House of Representatives on Tuesday." Mr. Deakin then left for point Lonsdale, and will return to-morrow evening. Mr. Fisher, who was subsequently seen, said:—"I think that the Government has taken up a very proper attitude." Not another word would he say on the situation. Mr. Reid left for Sydney by yesterday's train. "I think that it is impossible," he said before leaving, "to express any opinion on the crisis until some definite information has been received. At present the matter is one entirely for the consideration of the Government announces its determination, I do not think would it be proper to offer any observation; It is a matter at the present time for the Government's own judgment and the determination." Mr. Reid will return to Melbourne on Tuesday. Sir John Forrest also preferred to remain silent until there were further developments. The Corner Party is thoroughly united, but its action depends on what will happen. It may be taken as a sign that Ministers intend to resign at once that all departmental work has been suspended, and that one or two of them have started clearing up their tables. One of the leading members of the Opposition Corner stated in conversation this morning that he was very anxious to see where Mr. Deakin would choose his seat in the House. In his mind there was no doubt about the Prime Minister's immediate resignation. "He will be glad to go," said the gentleman in question. "I know that he is perfectly weary of the position he has lately occupied what I want to know is, where he is going to sit. As the retiring Prime Minister he is entitled to go into direct Opposition." It was asked what would become of the present Opposition. "There's the rub. It is a most extraordinary situation." Regarding the attitude to be adopted by the Corner Party he stated that great reticence must be observed, and that it would be unfair for any member of that party to say anything until a united determination had been come to. He expressed some doubt about the Labour Party accepting office. It could only do so, he said, if its leader were in a position to assure the Governor-General on the point of having sufficient support to carry on the business of the country." On Friday the Government was anxious for a fight though, of course, the result was a foregone conclusion. The general idea still is that the Government would prefer to go out on some direct motion which would furnish an opportunity for the Prime Minister to plainly put his case before the country. That he was much disappointed at the turn things took on Friday afternoon is very generally acknowledged.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The first quarterly statement of the current financial year issued by the Federal Treasurer on Saturday disclosed the amounts which have been deducted from revenue and paid into the Federal old age pension fund since the close of the last financial year on June 30. As recently announced by the Treasurer, £140,000 has been paid into the fund during the three months. This, added to £191,354 to the credit of the fund on June 30, brought the total to £331,354. The amount of £140,000 was made up as follows:—New South Wales, £50,000 (making the total from the State £65,796); Victoria, £113,000 (making the total from that State £162,558); South Australia, £13,000 (making the total from that State £24,000; and Western Australia, £10,000 (making the total from that State £21,000). Nothing was taken From Queensland or Tasmania during the quater. from the former State the amount previously credited to the fund was £53,000, and from Tasmania £5,000. The Federal pensions scheme, which comes into operation on July 1 next year, is estimated by the Treasurer to cost £1,225,000. The Federal revenue returns for the first quarter of the financial year show that the receipts were £3,702,752, as compared with £3,838,389 for the corresponding quarter of last year. Customs and Excise yielded £2,876,724, as against £3,022,063. The expenditure for last quarter was £1,681,222, and for the same part of 1907 8 £1,360,979. The surplus paid to the State Treasurers was £2,121,529, as against £2,477,150. The Post-office receipts were £816,183, as against £803,477 an increase of £13.706.

FIXING THE WHEAT STANDARD.

The followng opinion of the Wheat Commission contained in the progress report on the matter of fixing the wheat standard is:—In many wheat-growing countries the wheat is classified into grades and the marketed accordingly, the better grades commanding higher prices than the relatively inferior. In South Australia the practice of the traders is to export on one standard—that of fair average quality. This is fixed from year to year by the corn trade sectional committee of the Chamber of Commerce composed solely of wheat merchants and millers. The use of one standard in preference to the grading system, and the determining of the f.a.q. standard for a given season, are observed by the merchants for their own convenience only, and quite independently of the desires or the interests of the farmers. The latter are practically compelled to fall into line. Nowhere in the world has the wheat trader a freer hand than in South Australia. There is not a single legislative Act to interfere with his operations. In Canada and other countries Grain Act are in force with the object of protecting the interests of the producers. There are two aspects of the f.a.q standard that suggest consideration, namely (1) the merits of the system, (2) the accuracy of its application. The merits of the present system can only be assessed in comparison with alternative methods, namely, selling upon sample and grading. The objection to any alteration of the present method seems to be summed up in the words of Mr. John Darling—"It would disturb the present order of things, and until they (the European buyers) found the new order was better they would hesitate." The question of the grading system, however is bound up in that of bulk handling. While the f.a.q. system is of benefit to the trades it has obvious drawbacks for the producer. These disadvantages may be accentuated if there be any inaccuracy in the application of the system. For instance evidence was given that the higher the standard the higher the price, and that if the standard were fixed 1-2 lb. below the actual average the merchants could put money into their pockets which should go into the pockets of the farmers. There is no evidence at all that the members of the corn trade sectional committee have acted in any other than a bonafide manner in fixing the standard from year to year; but there is evidence indicating that mistakes have been made. In the season which is now closing, for instance, the standard was fixed at 63 lb. to the bushel. Assuming that a mistake of ½ lb. a bushel was made it represents a substantial loss to the farmers, no matter whether the South Australian merchants or the purchasers elsewhere, or both, have obtained the benefit. The position of the South Australian farmer with wheat above the f.a.q. standard is worse than that of his brother husband man in New South Wales. In the latter State a large proportion of the wheat above the standard secures a price in excess of the standard quotation. In this State the proportion of such wheat which secures an enhanced price very small. Just as the farmer with superior wheat has, as a general rule, to accept the prevailing price for average quality, so has he to submit to docking for samples that do not reach the standard, and this notwithstanding the fact that some grain so docked is shipped with that of a better quality to make up an average standard. The trader insists upon the practice being observed and the farmer is obliged to conform to it or allow the wheat to remain on his hands.

COAL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The news which has been received from Maitland, New South Wales, in respect to the bore put down by the Mines Department of that State on behalf of South Australia to test the coal-bearing property there is eminently satisfactory from the point of view that it amply confirms the judgment of our mining experts. The question of the purchase or otherwise of the coal mine will be discussed in Parliament when a Bill is brought in as has been promised, to authorise that transaction. In the meanwhile it is sufficient to say that the confidence of Mr. H. Y. L. Brown and Captain Matthews has been justified. Mr. Brown has a reputation all over Australia as a most cautious and skilful geologist. It has unfortunately been his mission in the past to condemn mere mining propositions than he has commended, but in every instance events have proved that his pessimism was right. Even the disappointed promoters of the various schemes, which have thus become abortive, had to acknowledge that the geologist had acted from a high sence of duty and with complete justification so far as his published opinions were concerned. In respect to the Maitland property Mr. Brown has been from the first unusually outspoken in his reports. It was on his recommendation that the option to purchase the property was obtained, and he naturally felt that his reputation as a geologist was to a large extent bound up in the success of the trial bore. It is gratifying, therefore, to have the irrefragable testimony of the core brought up by the drill to Mr. Brown's accuracy and judgment. The work has been done by the mining officials of New South Wales, but the site of the bore is that chosen by our own Government Geologist, and the depth at which the coal seam has been struck is under the limit which he mentioned. He predicted that the seam when obtained would be about 22 ft. thick. As a matter of fact it is two inches under that girth. Now that the property has been proved to contain the coal, on the strength of which the option to purchase was secured, it will become the duty of the South Australian Government to make up their minds as to the action they will adopt in respect to the matter. They consider it desirable to carry out the purchase, but this cannot be done without the concent of Parliament, and they will have to make out a strong case before the Legislature with acquiesce not only in the purchase of the lease, but in the expenditure of a very large sum of money in equipping and developing the mine. The coal needs of the South Australian Government Departments total 5,000 tons each fortnight, and the experts, who have knowledge of the Maitland property are of opinion that it would be a very simple thing to raise double that quantity from the Cessnock mine. Then the question will arise what is to be done with the balance of the coal, for it is obviously cheaper to raise, a large quantity than a small one, supposing the appliances allow of that being done.

LIVE STOCK IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for 1907-8 that the flocks and herds in the State continue to increase and that, generally speaking their health is good. There were 6,829,637 sheep in South Australia when the latest returns were made, the increase for the year having amounted to 204,696. The dairy cattle numbered 100,743, an increase of 2,900; and other cattle 233,928, a gain of 6,047. Horses, too, are more numerous, the latest recorded total, 208,639, showing an increase for the twelve months of 2,006. Only in respect of swine is there any retrogression. The total reported is 90,741, a decrease of 20,499 for which it is difficult to account. South Australia is to be congratulated on its freedom from stock diseases of a serious epidemic character; but this immunity can only be maintained by the unremitting exercise of care in the exclusion of infested animals from other countries. Although, in order that our flocks and herds might be freshened and improved by the introduction of new strains of blood the old policy of total prohibition was very properly abandoned in favour of a system of quarantine, it is evident that great danger exists unless the stock regulations are administered with strictness. The Commonwealth as a whole is deeply interested in this question, and any State which, like Western Australia, manifests at times a disposition to relax necessary precautions, should in the interests of all be promptly called to book. The continued spread of scab in Great Britain intensifies the necessity, as Mr. Needham reminds us, for caution on the part of States importing sheep. Australia and New Zealand enjoy, as they have done for many years, the distinction of being the only countries in the world where sheep scab has been utterly stamped out. Numerous stock diseases, of course, we have to cope with, but none of a specially destructive kind, nor any that cannot be limited by preventive measures and curative treatment. From the risk of a tick invasion South Australian cattle are protected by a broad belt of hot, dry, tableland where the climatic conditions are hostile to permanant infestation. Pleuropneumonia has been robbed of its terrors by inoculation. Even impaction and paralysis, the so-called "dry bible," need give little trouble if farmers and dairymen will but feed their cattle generously in the "hard months" of the year, and see that they have plenty of salt, sulphate of iron, and bone meal when required. Neither pleuro nor "dry bible" is as prevalent as it was, and outbreaks of the former, when they do occur, are speedily suppressed by quarantine and inoculation. Swine fever, too, has been reduced almost to the vanishing point.

FIRST OIL IN AUSTRALIA.

If the developments at Roma, Queensland, bear out the statements contained in the telegrams published in "The Advertiser" that a strong flow of artesian oil has been struck there, the first accredited find of such oil in a large quantity in Australia will have been placed on record. From time to time for years past reports of oil struck in bores have been made, but except in the case of Roma they have never been verified. South Australia has not been immune from premature excitements of this character. The Coorong and Yorke Peninsula have both been the scenes of oil enterprises which did not result successfully. In New Zealand a small quantity of oil has been tapped, and New Caledonia is also known to have underground stores more or less extensive. The opening up of subterranean reservoirs of natural gas is quite another matter. These have been numerous authenticated cases of it apart from the Roma supply. A bore put down at Narrabeen some years ago (says the Sydney "Daily Telegraph") went through a considerable pocket of such gas. In his Clarke memorial lecture on "Problems of the Artesian Water Supply of Australia," delivered before the Royal Society of New South Wales on October 31 last year Mr. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, said:—"Regarding Maria Creek bore (Queensland) from which there were emissions of marsh gas, and from which the flow of water was intermittent, it is undoubtedly in the permo carboniferous rocks, and well outside the artesian basin. Another bore from which both marsh gas and petroleum were emitted is situated at Roma in Queensland, and here again it seems probable that the gas and oil, which are not characteristic of the ordinary artesian wells, may emanate from underlying permo-carboniferous rocks penetrated by the bore. In a bore which was put down at Grafton (New South Wales) with the object of testing the triassic sand stones of the Clarence River basin for water, only a small supply, level with the mouth of the bore, was met with between 40 ft. and 100 ft. from the surface. The bore was continued to a total depth of 3,700 ft., and at 3,100 ft. a considerable volume of marsh gas was given off and burned at the mouth of the well. Marine beds of the permo-carboniferous system are known to occur at Drake, to the north-west of Grafton, and it seems probable that the fresh water coal-bearing beds of that system also underlie the Clarence basin, and that the gas which was met with in the Grafton bore emanated from them." For many years the Commonwealth has been prospected for traces of oil, several experts from abroad having joined in the search, and the fact that no surface indications of its existence have been found has led to the formation of a theory that there are no large supplies in this part of the world. Whether the Roma discovery will belie this theory remains to be proved.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE SAFETY OF ENGLAND.

POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

Lord Roberts Wants More Land Defence.

THE PREMIER ON NAVAL SUPREMACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The House of Lords, last night, adopted by 74 votes against 32, a motion brought forward by Lord Roberts urging the necessity of an Army strong enough to deter the most formidable nation for attempting a landing.

Lord Roberts said that a million trained men would be required. It was dangerous to trust to the Navy alone. He dwelt in detail on the possibilities of a German invasion.

Lord Cromer sympathised with Lord Roberts, but said that in view of the present state of the nerves of Europe, the moment was inopportune for discussion.

Lord Crewe said that Lord Roberts' proposals would cost an additional £20,000,000 annually. Though we relied on the general power of the Navy to deal with invasion, the General Staff was working out a plan to throw the largest possible force at any point whenever needed.

Lord Lansdowne deprecated the Government making any statement to add to the tension of international nerves.

LATER.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Roberts stated that painstaking researches, which had been instituted lately, proved that the question of invasion differed materially from the aspect which it presented when Mr. Balfour spoke on the subject in 1905.

It had been ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt that vessels capable of accommodating two hundred thousand men were always available in the northern ports of Germany, while under the new Service Law the men could be collected secretly without fuss or mobilization.

Lord Roberts concluded by imposing on the Lords their responsibility as trustees of Empire.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Questioned, in the House of Commons on the subject of our Naval supremacy, Mr. Asquith said he considered that the definition "the Two-Power Standard, plus ten per cent" was identical in meaning and effect with his previous definition of the standard, which it was desirable to maintain for complete command of the sea, against any reasonably possible combination under existing conditions, or all conditions that could be foreseen.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Important Modification.

ENGLAND TO BEAR THE LOSS.

LONDON NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Birrell, in the House of Commons this afternoon, introduced an amendment to the Irish Land Purchase Bill, by which the Imperial Treasury will bear the loss due to the issue of stock at below par, instead of Ireland.

One hundred and fifty-two millions are still required, but at present it is proposed to raise only five millions annually, involving a loss of £20,000 yearly.

The new stock will bear interest at the rate of three per cent.

The amendment also provides for the compulsory purchase of land in congested districts and for other remedies.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

No Intention of Seizing Land.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A semi-official statement, issued in St. Petersburg, repudiates the suggestion that Russia will seek territorial compensation in Azerbaijan for the annexation of Bosnia.

The statement adds that Russia is imbued with the most sincere feelings towards Persia and in no way contemplates territorial acquisition in Azerbaijan.

FIGHT AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

Serious Student Fracas.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Nineteen were injured in a fight between German and Italian students at Vienna University yesterday.

The University has been closed and twenty-three arrests have been made.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Protest against the Boycott.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Austrian Ambassador has made renewed and energetic representations to the Porte on the subject of the Turkish boycott of Austria.

He was supported by the German Ambassador.

FIGHTING NEAR MECCA.

Reinforcements Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Arab insurgents have resumed their attack on Medina and that the military commander has demanded four battalions of reinforcement.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Meeting at Capetown.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The National Convention to discuss the unification of South Africa has reassembled at Capetown, where the movement in favour of unification is growing stronger.

LATE CHINESE RULERS.

Memorial Service at Berlin.

GERMAN PREMIER PRESENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A memorial service for the late Emperor and the Dowager-Empress was held at the Chinese Legation in Berlin to-day.

Prince von Bulow and prominent diplomatists attended and bowed before the memorial tablets to the deceased sovereigns.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Population Apathetic.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the decision of the Shah rescinding the Constitution is not likely to arouse serious opposition.

The bulk of the population, especially the merchants, greatly desire peace; moreover the indifference with which the promised parliament was viewed warrants the belief that there will be no serious outbreak.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilkinson has died at Canada.

[Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clement Wilkinson, K.C.B., son of Rev. Percival S. Wilkinson, was born on 17th April 1837. Entering the Army in 1856 he served in the Indian Mutiny, receiving the medal and clasp, commanded the 16th Lancers (1870-77), was Inspector-General of Auxiliary Cavalry (1877-79), and subsequently Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Henry commanded the Cavalry Brigade in Afghanistan in 1880-81 and the Bozdar Field Force, in the same year, for which, in addition to being specially mentioned, he was thanked by the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General in Council. The following year saw Sir Henry engaged in the Egyptian Campaign, where he commanded the Indian Cavalry Brigade, for the efficient handling of which he was specially mentioned, received the medal and clasp, the bronze star, created a Companion of the Bath and decorated with the 2nd class of the Mejidie. From 1880 to 1887 Sir Henry commanded the Sialkot Brigade, Quetta, Sanger and Presidency Districts and Meerut, Rawalpindi and Allahabad Divisions. In 1891 he was transferred to the North-East District of England, where he remained till 1894, while three years later, after attaining to a Lieutenant-Generalship, he retired. For his brilliant services he was raised to the Kinghthood in 1897. Sir Henry was a Colonel in the 4th Dragoon Guards.]

KAISER'S SECOND INTERVIEW.

Reported by the "Century" Magazine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 24.

The "Pioneer" says:—"Such an unprecedented *coup*, considering it merely as a piece of journalism, as that achieved by the "Daily Telegraph" in publishing the immortal interview, was certain to bring up imitations. Accordingly we hear of a second interview, such as the story goes, which was confided to the "Century Magazine," but suppressed until the "Daily Telegraph" had shewn the way. It has now been published.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that it is attracting a certain amount of attention in London and New York, as was sure to be the case.

The second revelation surpasses the original in pungency. The Kaiser is represented as having in confidence informed the "Century Magazine," that King Edward had been humiliating him for two years in his endeavour to prevent Germany from becoming the paramount power in Europe; that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was an iniquitous arrangement against the white races; that Japan was honeycombing India with sedition; that England was bound to suffer Divine vengeance for the ungodly war in South Africa; and that Germany and America might take advantage of that position to join hands in the event of a great war and strip her of her Colonies, and Egypt, which is to be the German portion of the spoil.

It cannot be said that all this reads convincingly; in fact, before the last week or two it would have been dismissed outright as a hoax; but to-day one may believe most things of Emperor William, but almost anything of an American journalist determined upon producing a sensation.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Condition Unchanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 24.

To-day's bulletin, by Major Evans and Captain Lucas is as follows:—"Her Excellency's condition remains unchanged."

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Ball at Lucknow.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 24.

The festivities held in connection with the Viceroy's visit were brought to conclusion last night with a grand Ball at Government House, which was attended by Lord and Lady Minto. Ladies Violet and Eileen Elliot, Viscount Melgund, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir John and the Lady Hewett and Miss Hewett, Major-General Sclater, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Bell, Colonel Jackson, Major Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. deLisle, and the members of the Viceroy's staff and party. The band of the Durham Light Infantry played and the function at which all the fashionable world of Lucknow and outstations was present was a very brilliant one.

The Viceroy left at mid-night for Calcutta with his Secretary.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary, arrives in Calcutta to-day with the Viceroy.

AGRA, NOVEMBER 24.

Her Excellency Lady Minto and the remainder of the Viceregal party that did not go to Calcutta left Lucknow at 9-45 a. m. this morning for Agra. His Honour Sir John Hewett accompanied Her Excellency to the station.

At Agra, which was reached punctually at 5 p. m., Lady Minto, who was met at the station by Mr. Cobb, Commissioner, and Mr. Bramley, Chief of Police, motored at once to the Circuit-house, which Her Excellency, Lady Eileen and Lady Violet and Lord Melgund will occupy during their stay, the remainder of the party being accommodated in tents.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 24.

Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which John Lewis Behan stands charged, at the instance of Inspector Fleming, under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, *i. e*, being a habitual cheat, attempting to cheat and being too dangerous a character to be at liberty without a security.

After examination of Mr. Wood, who had been handed a card or prospectus with the latest betting quotations on the big racing events at Calcutta and Lucknow by the accused, the case for the prosecution closed.

Inspector Fleming then read out to the Magistrate a list of previous convictions of the accused which were as follows:—In 1895 convicted at Hyderabad (Deccan) for travelling without a ticket, fined Rs. 50, or in default two months' simple imprisonment; at Neemuch in 1896 convicted for cheating and fined Rs. 10; the same year at Agra convicted for the same offence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; the following year, at Benares, sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment; in 1898, at Calcutta, ten days' rigorous imprisonment for criminal intimidation, and the last term being a period of eighteen months' undergone in Calcutta on a charge of cheating.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to say anything with regard to the evidence of these convictions produced?

The accused: I don't wish to make any statement just now until I see them proved by the Central Bureau.

Inspector Fleming: That will take some time and it would be better if the accused is remanded to the Yerrowda Central Prison as an under-trial prisoner till the reports are received.

Magistrate (to accused:) You have the opportunity of furnishing the security required with a surety before you are remanded.

The accused: Yes, Sir, I will try and obtain this if you would instruct the police to give me an opportunity of obtaining the same.

The Magistrate: Yes, that will be done.

The accused was then removed in custody.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

Another Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association addressed a memorial to the Viceroy advocating special measures for dealing with anarchism on lines somewhat similar to those supported by the Bengal Chamber, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the Defence Association. The principal additional proposal made is that there should be an appeal from the Special Tribunal to the Viceroy only.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Preliminary Meeting.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Viceroy's Council, now in Calcutta, was held in the Legislative Department, Government of India, to-day in connection with the proposals for dealing with sedition which are to be considered by the Viceroy in Council to-morrow.

A CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

A European, named L. L. Love, has been arrested charged with criminal assault on a European girl aged nineteen, to whom he had been engaged to be married.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Arrival at Mandapam.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS AND OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 24.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party arrived at Mandapam yesterday afternoon, being met on the station platform by the leading officials of the district.

Some two hours later Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, accompanied by his Private Secretary, also General Lawrence, General Officer Commanding Ceylon, Sir Allen Perry, Principal Medical Officer, and Mr. Green, General Manager, Ceylon Railway, arrived by the s. s. "Ceylon" and anchored two miles from Mandapam.

The party came ashore in a B. I. steam-launch and were received by Mr. Gillman, Collector of the Madura District, and Captain the Hon'ble Annesly, on behalf of the Governor of Madras, and were conducted to the Railway bungalows, where the whole party was accommodated, the Governor of Madras staying in a bungalow of Mr. Kasim Mohamed Marakajar, which has been placed at His Excellency's disposal.

In the evening their Excellencies and party, with the Railway and other officials present, proceeded by train to Thonitorai, a distance of three miles. This is the extreme point maintained, where begins the reef across the Paumben Channel. Here their Excellencies discussed with the officials assembled the schemes for connecting the mainland with the Island of Rameswaram and inspected the plans and charts of the soundings, which have been prepared by Mr. Priestley, Agent, S. I. Railway, Mr. Lindsay, Acting Chief Engineer, S. I. Railway and Mr. Mansfield of the Madura Co., explaining the various details connected with the schemes.

The chief point discussed was whether a viaduct with a rolling bridge should be built over the pass, or a causeway across the channel and a ship canal across Rameswaram Island. The viaduct and bridge are estimated to cost 45½ lakhs, the canal and bridge 11½ lakhs.

The rolling bridge proposed to be constructed would stand in the air and when lifted up to enable steamers to pass, would be about 150 feet high. The exact spot where the viaduct or causeway, whichever is finally decided upon, will take off from the mainland was inspected. It was explained that the reef, running naturally in a straight line from Mandapam to Paumben, afforded an excellent foundation for the bridge.

The party dined in the Railway carriage and their Excellencies left for Rameswaram to-day, "en route" to Daniskodi.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Maniktolla Case.

Tilak's Letters Read.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

In the anarchist trial at Alipore to-day a letter was put in addressed by Tilak to Motilal Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," urging him to induce Dr. Ghose to retire in favour of the Lala, and amongst other matters stating, "Mehta and Co, may grow insolent for they have got hold of the Congress machinery. They may be able to do so this year, but it will not be much longer" and that it would have a great moral effect upon Government if Dr. Ghose were to withdraw in favour of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Another letter was from Tilak to Motilal on the subject of the new party, maintaining his position. "The object of Mehta (Sir P. M. Mehta) to transfer from Nagpur to Surat is that he thinks the Nationalist party will not have any support, and that it is the intention of Mr. Morley to get the Moderates on the side of Government, and then to completely annihilate the Nationalists and the new party."

The case is proceeding.

The Midnapore Case.

EVIDENCE OF MOULVI HUQ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

In the sedition case at Midnapore to-day, the examination was continued of Moulvie Huq, who gave details of various stories of the bombs which had been brought to him, but explained that for confidential reasons he had not taken steps at the time to arrest the persons whose names were given to him as concerned in their manufacture.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

In the conspiracy case at Midnapore to-day Asadulla and Nogesh Chandra Mukherji were further examined, and Mr. Reid, the trying Magistrate, promised to pass some orders next Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Captain E. S. Hay is posted to the Royal Field Artillery, in India, on promotion.

Major G. McK. Franks, Royal Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Professor at the Indian Staff College, and embarks for India on the 16th December.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Morland of the Oxford Light Infantry with the King's African Rifles.

Captain Maxwell, 127th Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Quetta.

CEYLON FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 19.

The journey from Bombay to Ceylon is a simple one. It consists of getting into a P. and O., an Austrian Lloyd, a Messageries, or a Rubbattino,—"you pays your money and you takes your choice,"—and taking life easily until you arrive at Colombo, which you will do in about two days and a half. Nothing could be more placid or more soothing, indeed soporific, than this trip any time between November and May. You shall, perhaps, see a couple of steamers, and always to port there will be the hilly shadow of India. The sea will be blue and calm and the breeze pleasant. Indeed, the two and a half days are altogether delightful and I was sorry when they were over. We were very happy on the second-class of a Messageries steamer, no doubt we would have been on the second-class of any of the other lines. In this connection I may say that not much is gained by going first-class to Colombo, as the steamers are nearly all empty and the second saloons quite satisfactory. Moreover, the saving is considerable and you will find you want every penny you have when you get to Ceylon. The first thing that struck me in Ceylon is that it is quite the most expensive place I have been in for a long time, but of that anon. Colombo harbour is, considering the size of the port, most disappointing. It is a somewhat enlarged edition of an ordinary East Coast fishing port at Home. The arrangements made for landing are of the most primitive nature and I know that my hotel bill included Rs. 3 as harbour dues for six insignificant pieces of luggage. But before the question of going ashore arises, there is the doctor to be passed. Ships from India are very properly viewed with considerable suspicion and native passengers are obliged to undergo ten days' quarantine before they are allowed to go about in the Island. European passengers are supposed to report themselves to the proper medical authorities for ten days. I may say, however, that we were not in any way troubled by this supposed rule, indeed, it was practically taken for granted. This is commonsense as naturally the first step a European would take on feeling ill, would be to send for the doctor. Ceylon has so far been fortunate in avoiding the plague which, in view of the very large number of coolies who come from India to the tea estates, is a remarkable fact, but it is no doubt due to the very careful inspection these coolies have to undergo before they are let loose upon the island. In connection with coolies, they are naturally more plentiful and cheaper when there is famine in India than when there is prosperity.

Before we land I should like to say a word or two as to the extreme courtesy we received on the Messageries steamer. There seemed to be a very large number of officers and all of them anxious to be obliging. One of us carried on an animated conversation on Sunday with the second Captain, who seemes to be much the same as the Chief Officer. The conversation was in French and the second Captain did nearly all the talking in proving the truth of religion and of the Roman Catholic religion in particular. I have only one fault to find with Frenchmen as ardent conversationalists,—they get too close. The conversation may begin at a distance of ten feet, but at the close the Frenchman will not be two inches away from your nose and still coming closer. One of the engineer officers was also a musical composer and produced several songs and valses. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that he could not play his own compositions and that he insisted on trying to do so. One of us played them for him and at the end of each, he could say with charming disingenuousness—c'est charmant, n'est-ce pas? The stewards and stewardesses were most obliging and it was really a pleasure to give them something, they were so pleased to get it. I may add that the bar arrangements, as also the dinner hour, are all against the imbibing of small and insidious drinks. Also I should like to point out that a big bottle of Perrier costs just a little over a third of what it costs in a Bombay restaurant, in fact there was no real difference between the price of Perrier and soda on board. Now we shall proceed to land.

Landing at Colombo is nearly as out of date as is Colombo harbour. We were fortunate in getting off in a small launch belonging to a coal Company. Our baggage came after in charge of the energetic porter of the Galle Face Hotel. The landing place is positively paltry and what they do when a new Governor arrives, or on similar ceremonial occasions, it is difficult to guess. On each side of the landing stage is the Customs Office and the traveller will have to sign a solemn declaration that he does not possess quite a number of ordinary articles. I was ass enough to declare a small clock belonging to my wife, and was charged about one-fifth of its value for dues. Otherwise the Customs Officer was a very obliging individual and just as in Bombay, the respectable traveller's word is accepted without examination of the baggage. Then we got into a victoria and drove along Galle Face to the Galle Face Hotel, which is the fashionable hotel at present, just as the G. O. H. was some years ago. The fact is the Galle Face, G. O. H. and the Bristol are all good hotels and one will be comfortable in any of them. The Galle Face is, however, for the time the fashion, as you will find when you come to pay the bill. The buildings are certainly excellent and the whole place is spotlessly clean. All the bedrooms have polished wood floors and everything in that way is quite first-class. The dining room is a splendid hall, reminding me somewhat of the ballroom at Ganeshkind. We arrived in time for lunch and had a very good lunch though there was such a crowd that it was difficult to get a table. The crowd was due to an influx of planters and their wives from up-country, who had come down for the King's Birthday Parade and Ball at Government House the previous day. Everyone was, to use a slang expression, on the spree, and the hall of the Galle Face was a picture of gaiety and mirth. Also the up-country planter and his wife are healthy-looking people and it makes one feel strong to look at them.

In the afternoon we went out in rickshaws to do some shopping. It is as well to remember that in Ceylon the shops close at five. We did not know this and only succeeded in getting to Cargill's just as the last door was being shut. However they let us in. Cargill's is a tremendous place and the stores of Ceylon. It is also awfully expensive, but then everything in Ceylon costs just about twice what it ought to. Take cigarettes, for example. I really don't know how anyone but a millionaire, can afford to smoke them. As for cigars,—I really had not the courage to ask their price. After all, I was still only a convalescent and not equal to any serious shock. Everything seems to be correspondingly expensive in Ceylon and this is remarkable because pay is so poor. The Judges of the High Court get less than the Chief Presidency Magistrate and a Member of Council far less than a Collector. How do they manage to hold their heads up amid these extortionate prices? Can it be that there is one price for the dweller in the island, and another for the visitor? I have not yet solved the mystery. Having said that Cargill's was expensive, I ought to add that it has an unchallenged reputation for the excellence of its goods.

After shopping we went in the rickshaws to the Cinnamon Gardens. Having been in Colombo twelve years before, I had a vague idea of them, but it turned out quite wrong. First of all we passed through a populous part of the town alongside a big lake, on which small passengers' steamers were flying, then past a good many rather gaudy villas, mostly apparently belonging to the family of Fernando. Then past the General's bungalow and so into the Cinnamon Gardens. My wife said she smelled the cinnamon, but as I had a cold in the head, I am unable to corroborate her. Then we went past the Garden Club and so to the race course, which struck me, at a casual glance, as a very fine track. By this time it was getting late and I believed we were going home, at least I gave instructions to that effect. After going on for half an hour, it did not seem to me that we were very near the sea or the Galle Face, as I made enquiries. These resulted in the reluctant admission that we were going quite the opposite way. Then I grew wrath and admonished the rickshaw-wallahs to turn about and proceed swiftly, opining that they were wasting as much time as possible, payment being by the hour. We had not gone far, however, before one of the rickshaw men broke down, asserting that he was suffering from a severe pain in his side. Thenceforth, when we were not stopping at a tea-shop for the sick man to refresh himself, we crawled slowly home in the dark. Other rickshaws careered past us, but we continued our wearisome way. I have given these matters careful consideration since and come to the conclusion that the whole thing was a fraud with the object of wasting time and exciting our pity. I am glad to say it failed in both respects.

When dressing for dinner, I was struck with the notice in the bed-room, warning visitors not to leave valuables lying about on their dressing table as the crows have an unpleasant way of flying in and removing them. Evidently, the Ceylon crow is an even bigger blackguard than his Bombay brother. Or is it, perhaps, an ingenious way of throwing the blame on the wrong shoulders? Dinner was very pretentious, very moderate, and cost a great deal more than it was worth. But the gorgeousness of the head-waiters made up for all. Oh! such combs! And so to bed and at 7-30 a. m. we start for Niwara Eliya.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

Mr. Clough Hacked to Death.

BRAVERY OF A NATIVE 'ORDERLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Frank B. Clough, District Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur, and his native orderly have been murdered, while out in camp.

Mr. Clough on Saturday last had some trouble with a camel sowar. This man, a Mohamedan of the Syed caste, had apparently committed some misdemeanour, which brought upon him a reprimand from Mr. Clough. It is supposed that the man, probably a fanatic, brooded morbidly over this reproof.

During the night he is alleged to have gone into Mr. Clough's tent and murdered him while he was in bed asleep. The assailant is said to have used a spade or sword, for to judge from the condition of the body of the unfortunate officer, it must have been hacked to death.

Mr. Clough's native orderly, probably aroused by sounds within his master's tent, went in, and was similarly murdered. It is supposed that the orderly met his death in bravely trying to defend Mr. Clough. The murderer has been arrested. Mr. Clough was a well-known and popular officer of the Punjab Police. He joined on November 30, 1900, and had shown himself to be of exceptional abilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

Authentic particulars, now received of the Lyallpur tragedy, show that Mr. Clough was murdered in his bed by a police Sowar who also murdered another Sowar. The murderer had been threatened with departmental punishment the previous day and the murder was one of private revenge. The man was arrested by the Deputy Commissioner with the spade, with which he had committed the deed, in his hand.

ANNOYING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Accused Heavily Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 24.

Rao Saheb Jugvda, City Mamlatdar, to-day disposed of the case in which a Brahman named Ramchandra Vithoba Singh was charged with causing annoyance to public servants in that accused wrote two anonymous letters, one to the City Magistrate and another to the District Superintendent of Police, to the effect that bombs were being prepared by certain persons in the city to be thrown at the City Magistrate.

The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In concluding a very lengthy judgment, the Magistrate remarked that it was in evidence that accused was a police constable for nine years and credit must be given him for the intelligent manner in which he attempted to cook up his evidence. The offence was no doubt a serious one. To set the authorities in motion to the annoyance of innocent persons was really most dangerous to the safety of the public in these days of unrest. To check this he was obliged, he said, to pass on accused a deterrent sentence.

SURVEY PARTY ATTACKED.

3 Killed and 2 Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

A Survey party at Shahalam, near Chandhwan in the Dera Ismail Khan district was fired into by five hillmen last Sunday night.

Yakub Ali, a surveyor, and two others of the Survey party were killed, besides two wounded.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

Sibpur Mill Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Sibpur Jute Mill had to be again closed yesterday owing to a fresh strike amongst the mill-hands.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LONG DISTANCE JUMPING.

Among the Amateurs.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

All who saw the finish of the Olympic Marathon Race, and many others who heard of that sensational conclusion, will be glad to know that the question of supremacy between J. J. Hayes the winner and Dorando Pietri, the first to finish, is likely to be determined shortly. Since the great day, efforts to bring the two runners named into opposition have been made and at last it looks as though this has been accomplished. It is understood they will contest a match of 42 kilometres (equal to 26 miles 173 yards) at Madison Square Gardens, New York, on November 25th. The race will be run under the management of Pat Powers, who engineers the six days bicycle races there, and he is putting up a prize of £100 for Hayes and the Italian runner to contest for. A meeting between the two ought to draw 5,000 spectators to Madison Square Gardens and the "gate" should realise quite £1,000, consequently the runners have not made a very good bargain. The track in the Gardens is ten laps to the mile and the surface is dirt and rather loose, at least it was when the water used to run on it some years ago. The Olympic Marathon Race points to the Italian being a better man than Hayes, but the latter will have the advantage of running at home. Dorando Pietri will probably find the change of climate somewhat unsettling, nevertheless he is a likely sort to make a brave showing and the result will be awaited with much interest. Now that Hayes and Dorando Pietri are in the professional ranks, it would be in order for some of the British cracks to try and get on a match with the winner. There is White of Ireland, Aldridge of Surrey, and Johnson of Rochdale, all of whom are fine and proved stayers. Some people will also say, what about Shrubb?—but the writer has always believed he falls off in proportion after ten miles and would not hold his own against the best at 25 miles. That we shall see a boom in long distance running, both amateur and professional, is now certain. The match under notice ought to lead to others and Longboat may feel tempted to seek more worlds to conquer. Our cracks now have an incentive to train, as Mr. Lumley is promoting a professional Marathon Race at Edinburgh in connection with the Powderhall New Year's Pedestrian Gala, while the "Evening News" will again promote a race during 1909.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

Matters are equally satisfactory with the amateurs and present arrangements point to many long-distance events. The Surrey A. C. will hold a Marathon Race on Boxing Day, and as already well known, the Polytechnic Marathon is likely to become an annual affair. It may be added that permission to start the race next May from Windsor Park has been obtained, and the real course will be followed. It will thus be gathered that our cracks are likely to have a real chance in future, and the only pity is that all this was not done twelve years ago when the Olympic Games were revived.

GOOD RUNNING.

Two Marathon Races have been decided since the last notes were penned and in both of them the performances were excellent. In the Bristol Marathon (22 1-2 miles.) Beale and Lord fell into the same error as in the Olympic event and forced the pace too much, the 11 1-4 miles being run in 61 mins., when Barrett was third and 5 mins. in the rear. Price of Birmingham showed better judgment, and though well in the rear at half way, he rapidly gained towards the end and passing Lord in the last half mile finally beat him out by 47secs., his time being 2 hours 20 mins. 22secs. As courses vary so much, too much notice must not be taken of the times, except when the race is run over the same route. These races must soon lead to the runners finding out their ability and when our men have the chance of running in a dozen Marathon events each season, it will not be many years before we discover a world's champion. The other Marathon this week was decided from Eastleigh to Southampton (20 miles) on Wednesday and was confined to Hampshire men. A mile from home it looked as though the old Portsmouth runner J. Hanney would win, but a cyclist ran into him and spoilt his chance, victory going to G. Aylmer of Bournemouth, whose time of 2 hours 4mins. 49 secs. shows that he is a useful performer.

OLIMPIC BANQUET.

The Rev. de Courcey Laffin, Honorary Secretary of the British Olympic Committee, made a notable speech at the final Olympic Banquet last Saturday. He pointed out "that the idea of the Games was to create good will among the competitors, the spreading all over the world of a love of sport [illegible] drawing together of all the nations of the earth in the bonds of peace and amity." He added: "No one expected all this in a decade or even a century, but we have made a beginning and one could foresee the great and ultimate results." Many of the over-seas delegates to the Games paid high tribute to the splendid and fair manner the recent festival was carried through. Unfortunately an off-shoot of our own family, in the United States, is the one notable exception and while relationships with every other nation have been improved a breach has been formed between Britishers and United States which a quarter of a century will not heal.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

All who saw the Jimmy Britt vs. Johnnie Summers bout at Wonderland on Monday were agreed that it was a splendid contest. Summers seems to have improved speed since he went to America and his admirers were delighted with his showing. To the general onlookers, it looked as though the Englishman was winning easily and good odds were offered on his chances half way through the ten rounds. Britt however was not idle, though most of his best work was at close quarters and only the referee and those close to the ring were able to properly appreciate it. In consequence there was a big uproar when Referee Watson decided in favour of Britt. Many good judges declare the verdict was a mistake. Bob Waston is a man with great experience and his opinions on boxing are worth far more than those of the ordinary expert, yet even the best may make a mistake. The decision did not satisfy the friends of Summers and the latter has challenged for another match. Britt is willing, and providing Summers comes through his ordeal with O'Brien at the National Sporting Club on November 23rd successfully, it is almost a certainty he and Britt will again try conclusions.

WRESTLING.

Everything points to a wrestling boom this winter and with Frank Gotch of America, G. Hackenschmidt of Russia and Zbysco of Galcia on the spot, there is material enough for some stirring contests. Gotch must be credited with championship honours, for that he made Hackenschmidt "quit" in their match at Chicago, is certain. What is more, all the talk about foul tactics and an unfair referee appears to have been considerably overdone. Gotch was introduced to the members of the National Sporting Club last evening and is

a few well-chosen words remarked: "Much has been said "re" my match with Hackenschmidt; well, I am here ready to meet him again with any fair referee." Hackenschmidt has already said he should like another go with Gotch and consequently things look promising. As to Zbysco, he has just come out with a bombastic challenge, in which he offers to wager £500 he can throw both "Hack" and Gotch in the same day. He well knows they will not accept and such methods of attracting attention only cause him to lose respect among most sportsmen.

BILLIARDS.

Inman caught Dawson in an off week, when they met in the second heat of the Burroughes-Watts tournament and actually gained on the scratch man, winning by 544 more points than the 2,000 he received. Everyone is sorry to see Dawson playing so much below par, as his great rival Stevenson appears better than ever, and, from the present outlook, there is no one capable of extending him on level terms. Stevenson is meeting Diggle this week at Manchester and showing wonderful form, as illustrated by such breaks as 632, 440, 402, 303, 368 and 391. Diggle has also made breaks of 359 and 348. Reece (1,500) and Harverson (2,000) are having a great struggle in the third heat of the Burroughes and Watts tournament and they have alternated in the lead, while at the time of writing, Harverson is 118 in front. Both have made some nice breaks, Harverson's best being 315, while Reece has come out with an item of 468.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Followers of Rugby football are greatly interested in the changes proposed by the New Zealand authorities regarding certain laws. Perhaps the two which would do most to improve and enliven the game are "to allow a man to pass the ball after being tackled and brought down" and "it shall not be considered a knock on if the player recover possession before the ball touches the ground." Should these proposed changes become law it will save many scrimmages and much whistling and make the game faster.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

The Australians are showing improved form and their wins over Durham (29 points to 7) and the combined strength of Cumberland and Northumberland (18 points to 6) indicate that the visitors will test our representative teams to the utmost. What we are all looking forward to is their match against Oxford University and which is probably the finest fifteen now playing. It will perhaps be remembered that the Australians only beat United Service by 8 points to 6, and yet the Dark Blues defeated the Army and Navy cracks yesterday by 34 points to 3. This points to the 'Varsity players giving the Australians a hard fight of it and many of us think they will beat the visitors. In the match against the United Service yesterday Gilray of New Zealand was seen to great advantage and scored four tries. The South African players, Cronje and Williamson, also showed up well and as such cracks as Sloane, Vassall and Roberts are also in the team, it will easily be seen that it must be an exceptional one.

ASSOCIATION.

The last of the unbeaten teams failed on Saturday, Clyde losing an undefeated record in League fray when entertaining Celtic. The critics all agree that the winners were lucky, as Clyde did most of the pressing, but failed near goal. Some prominent clubs also went under in English League matches. Sunderland defeated Manchester United by no less than 6 goals to 1. This, however, was mainly due to two of the Manchester players being compelled to retire through injuries. How those responsible for the management of the game are content to allow such a farce to exist as this, is past comprehension. It is putting a premium on rough play, which would soon be less prevalent if substitutes were allowed to take the place of injured players, or, as an alternative, the players on the opposing side, in the corresponding position to the injured man, were also compelled to retire. Other leading teams beaten on Saturday were Birmingham and Southampton, which top the Second Division and Southern League tables. Birmingham failed (2-0) at Leeds City and Southampton went down (2-0) at Southend.

THE TURF.

Still another English stallion has been sold to go to France, Captain Greer having accepted 5,000 guineas for Wildfowler, a son of Gallinule. Though somewhat dwarfed by his sire, Wildfowler has a fine record, his best performance being the victory in the St. Leger of 1898. He leaves no fewer than 25 yearlings to represent him, while his family have won 80 races in all, including an Eclipse Stakes—won by Llangibby.

Though the enforced rest of a month, which Frank Woolton had to take, virtually spoilt his chance of leading the list of winning jockeys, he looks like having a fine record now that he is again in harness. He recommenced riding on Monday and reached his century of winning mounts by steering Sir Cyril to victory at Liverpool on Wednesday; besides which he scored in the Knowsley Nursery Stakes of 1,000 sovs. on Lord Carnarvon's Merry Spinner. Up to the close of racing yesterday Woolton had ridden five winners this week making his total 102, as against 115 by Higgs and 126 by Maher.

RACING.

Maher, the brothers Hartigan and the Weyhill stable proved a formidable combination at the Alexandra Park meeting, as the first three events on the card were won by animals owned by H. M. Hartigan, trained by F. Hartigan at Weyhill and ridden by Maher. Some capital sport was seen at Lincoln, Sir E. Cassell's Sir Wolfus scoring a popular win in the Chaplyn Nursery Plate, while Slavetrader carried Mr. S. C. Newton's colours to victory in the Lincoln Autumn Handicap. At Liverpool the Liverpool St. Leger claimed a lot of attention and this went to Jonathan, the property of Sir R. W. Griffiths—quite an upset. Another important item was the Grand Sefton Steeplechase for which eighteen turned out, victory going to Mr. F. Bibby's Cauboen, some good animals being behind him. To-day the big event was the Liverpool Autumn Cup. The race proved still another example of how outsiders have scored in big events this season, as Santeve, starting at 20 to 1 against, upset the more fancied candidates. Fox rode the winner and he has done very well lately and has a big future. Crathorne, with Woolton up, and starting at 10 to 1 was second best, beaten a length.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

In the last Solicitors' Examination, fifteen candidates had entered their names but only fourteen of them sat in the examination. When the general result of the examination was declared, six candidates appeared to have passed, and they were enrolled as solicitors on payment of the enrollment fee. Their names have already appeared in this paper.

On Monday evening, a supplementary result was declared, when two more articled clerks of solicitors were declared to have been qualified for holding the office of Attorneys of the High Court. The names of these additional successful candidates are:—Mr. Framroj Merwanji Metha, articled to Messrs. Tankardas and Co.; and Mr. Devidas Jethmondas Desai, articled to Messrs. Malvi Hirabai and Modi. They will be enrolled as solicitors at an early date.

GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, K. C. B.

Inspection of Troops at Wellington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 24.

This afternoon General Sir Edmund Barrow, K.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army, with Brigadier-General Hall, C. B., Commanding the Southern Brigade, inspected the 1st Border Regiment and the Depot and Details, consisting of the East Yorks and the Royal Warwick Fusiliers, at the Wellington Barracks square.

The men were formed in columns under their respective company officers, with the band of the Border Regiment at the rear.

Sir Edmund was received with a general salute. He inspected the men minutely, and put a few questions to the colour-sergeants.

Later on Sir Edmund visited the Station Hospital, where he was received by Lieut.-Colonel Cocks, R.A.M.C., and he also visited the various institutes.

On the whole Sir Edmund expressed himself as having been pleased.

The officers of the Border Regiment entertained Sir Edmund at lunch in their Mess.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The Election of Fellows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 24.

Sir Louis Dane has agreed that a certain number of the ordinary Fellows of the Punjab University, now elected by the Senate, should in future be elected by graduates of the University.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904 allowed this concession to graduates of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. But in the case of the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab it was laid down that the provisions in question should not apply to them until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and by a notification in the local official gazette, should so direct.

Only Doctors or Masters and Bachelors of ten years' standing will be allowed to vote or to offer themselves for election.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University is over, and before the result is out, permit me, Sir, through the medium of your valuable paper to announce that I shall give as prize one set of my work "Useful Instruction" in matters religious moral and other, in three volumes. (Price Rs. 7) in each of the following cases:—

A. To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

B. To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

C. To the Parsi boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

D. To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

E. To the boy or girl of any other community not specified above, who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

F. To the girl (of any community) who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the said examination.

If it happens that two or more students obtain an equal number of marks the alphabetical order of the first letter of the names will determine the result.

The successful student on application to me will obtain an order from me on the manager of the Press in Bombay who will deliver the set to the student or to his or her authorized agent.

I also give (the fact has been already announced in the Surat "Gujarat Mitra") one set of the same work to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the same examination from out of the four schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation Standard. After the prizes are delivered the names of the successful students will be announced in the papers.

I may state that the said work has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as a prize book and has won good opinions, among others of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, Lord Ampthill, the Hon'ble Sir F. S. P. Lely, the Hon'ble Messrs. Fulton, Giles, Selby, Sir John Jardine, M.P., the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edroos, the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Justice Tyebji, Sir Raymond West, Messrs. T. J. Bennet, Ramchandra Dutt, A. L. Covernton (Principal, Elphinstone College) and Dr. Pollen and is useful to all communities,—Yours, etc,

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI,
B.A., L.L.B.,
Pleader High Court

Dumas, November 23.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, touching the death of Khima Mala, a Marwari boy, about six years old, who was knocked down and run over by a tramcar in the Jambli Mohulla.

Malla Moti, the father of the child, said on hearing an alarm in the street he ran out of his house and on finding that his son was under the car he went to his rescue. He went under the car and saw the deceased entangled by a silver chain round his waist to the second wheel. Deceased was unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

Ibrahim Alli, another shopkeeper, said he and others shouted when the tram-car was about ten or fifteen paces from the deceased, but the driver did not stop. If the driver had been careful he could have avoided the accident.

Chaganlal Anandji, also a shopkeeper, was of opinion that the driver had sufficient time to see the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to a shock following multiple injuries due to his being knocked down and dragged along by an electric tram-car driven by a driver, unknown to the jurors, in a negligent manner.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Patrick a-Beckett, No. 3 Mountain Pattery, R. G. A., elder son of Mr. Arthur a-Beckett, and Miss Norah Kitchener, only daughter of Colonel Chavallier Kitchener, will take place at the Roman Catholic Church, Mhow, Central Provinces, on Thursday, 17th December.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Austro-Servian Relations More Strained.

A SERIOUS INCIDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

On the Danube yesterday, the Austrian patrol boat "Banovce" stopped the Servian tug "Stig" towing barges laden with ordinary merchandise. The Servians are greatly irritated over the incident. They consider it a violation of international law.

M. Vukotitch, the Montenegrin plenipotentiary to King Peter of Servia, having failed to obtain satisfaction for his detention by Austrian officials at Agram, has returned his Austro-Hungarian decorations. He is now on a visit to Constantinople.

Owing to racial conflicts in Bohemia, the Ministry for Austria Proper has resigned. Dr. Freiherr von Bienerth, the ex-Minister for the Interior, is reconstructing the Government. Dr. Fiedler (Minister for Commerce) and Dr. Prasek (Minister without portfolio), both Czech representatives, resigned at the outset, and subsequently Dr. Freiherr von Beck and the other members of his Cabinet followed suit.

The Franco-German Dispute.

NO SETTLEMENT YET EFFECTED.

Prince von Bulow, the German Chancellor, has not yet replied to France's conciliatory proposal for a mutual general expression of regret for the Casablanca incident having induced acts of violence.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" states that the negotiations between the two Powers are making less progress than was expected.

The German newspapers insists that England is encouraging France to adopt an irreconcilable attitude towards Germany.

The "Neue Frie Presse," published at Vienna, in a very violent article on the Casablanca incident, declares that England has promised active support to France.

Several Russian journals express the hope that France will not yield to Germany's demands.

Danish Bank Fraud Sequel.

WILLER AND RILEY'S POSITION.

The liquidator in the estate of Willer and Riley, Ltd., the Manchester produce firm, which suffered through the bank frauds perpetrated by M. Alberti, Danish ex-Minister for Justice, informed a meeting of the company's crediters yesterday that the statement of affairs showed a surplus of £146,000. If, however, the private bank at Copenhagen succeeded in its claim for £50,000 the surplus would be correspondingly reduced, and it would be further reduced to £53,000 if the claim of the company against the Farmers' Butter Export Association failed.

Some of the creditors urged an immediate realisation of the company's assets, but no resolution was passed. The liquidator will call another meeting of creditors in six weeks' time.

Boer and Briton.

POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the course of a speech at Manchester yesterday, Colonel J. E. B. Seely, Paliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in emphasising the point that racialism in South Africa was dead, mentioned the new fact that the most influential and most trusted leaders of the Dutch people in South Africa had urgently asked the Imperial Government to maintain the largest possible garrison of British soldiers there.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS SUCCESLFUL.

Yesterday, the Amateur Australian Rugby Union (Wallabies), defeated Cheshire by 6 goals 3 tries to 1 try. The game was not so one-sided as the scores indicate. McKivat, Carroll, Dix, McCue, and Prentice scored tries in the first half, Carmichael converting two. In the second half Russell, Carroll and Dix scored tries all of which were converted by Carmichael, who also placed a goal from Russell's mark. Cheshire registered a try near the call of time.

The Australian Rugby League (professionals) were also successful. They defeated Hunslet by 3 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 3 tries. The play during the first half was of an even nature. Tries were registered by Holloway and Dean, and Messenger converted both. Hunslet scored two tries, one of which was converted. The play was most exciting in the second half. Morton dropped a fine penalty goal for the Australians, and Hunslet scored an unconverted try.

International Cricket.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

Thirty-seven matches have been arranged for the tour of the Australian cricketers next year. They include two each against Yorkshire, Surrey, Gloucester, and Essex, and Yorkshire and Lancashire combined, and one each against the rest of the first class counties and Scotland, Cambridge, Oxford, and and the West of England. The tour will commence on May 6.

Passengers for Australia.

A RECORD THIRD-CLASS LIST.

The new Blue Anchor liner "Waratah" has left for Australia with 726 third-class passengers, including 110 who have been given assisted passages to settle in New South Wales. This is the largest number of third-class passengers booked for Australia by any steamer leaving England.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to institute a separate examination in School Management and in the Art of Teaching for teachers in European Schools, in order that they may qualify for Teachers' certificates under Article 65 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools. For the present at any rate these examinations will be conducted departmentally.

HOW THE BERLIN TREATY WAS SIGNED.

Some most vivacious stories of how the Berlin Treaty was signed are told by M. Gabriel Hanotaux in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." They will be read with special interest now that the treaty is in tatters and another Congress is suggested. Here are some of the more striking incidents:—

"On June 13, 1878, Prince Bismarck opened the Congress, and exactly a month later he closed it after felicitating his colleagues on their work.

"'It is to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to the free discussion of the signatories of the Treaties of 1856 and of 1871 that we find ourselves assembled,' he said on June 13.

"The 'free discussion' soon proved to be considerably compromised by the fact that most of the Powers concerned had come to the Congress with secret arrangements.

"'As for Prussia, she was sure of her commission as the honest broker,' by furthering her aspiration of extending German influence into the Orient by supporting the dimands of her old antagonist, Austres. No one can suppose now that Bismarck had not already agreed that Austria should put her hand on Bosnia and Herzegovina, although, as that step was proposed by Lord Beaconsfield, it was made to appear 'comme une initiative britannique.'

"It is impossible not to admire dominating, calculating, and politely rude action of the honest broker who presided over the Congress. His attitude was that of the invalid who wanted to get away to his cure at Kissingen, who could only attend the meetings by an effort, and must push things along. Count Schouvaloff, who, with Prince Gortschakoff, represented Russia at this Bar of Europe, says:—

"'Prince Bismarck presided over the Congress with a certain military brusqueness which displeased no body, and to which the representatives of all the Powers submitted, not excepting the two English Ministers (Beaconsfield and Salisbury), from whom I should have expected a little less humility (plus de morgue).'

"If the representatives of the Great Powers were subdued, those of the minor ones were simply the terrified. Writing long after the Congress, Caratheodory, Pasha, the Turkish Minister, says: 'He (Bismarck) treated the slightest observation as veiled resistance, and instantly repressed it with nervous impatience and a will of iron.'

On one occasion, when le pauvre Caratheodory endeavoured to put in a word for Turkey, Prince Bismarck interrupted him sharply, and told him sternly that if he wanted to say anything he must 'say it at once without any delay,' which was just what the poor man was trying to do. And then Bismarck added, 'Nevertheless, if the Ottoman plenipotentiary does want to speak at once, he must not make any objections—he has no right to do so, as his Government signed the Treaty of San Stefano.' He went on to declare that he would not tolerate any such conduct on the part of the Ottoman plenipotentiaries, and if they persisted he would be obliged, and was ready, to give 'une sanction pratique' to his observations. No wonder the poor Turk was terrified, and wondered what Bulgarian atrocity was to be practised on him if he persisted.

CHARACTERISTIC OF LORD SALISBURY.

"An anecdote characteristic of Lord Salisbury is quoted from the unpublished memoirs of Count P. Schouvaloff.

"Prince Gortschakoff is described by his fellow-plenipotentiary as being incapable of pointing out on a map, even approximately, the different countries of the Balkan Peninsula—for example, the positions of Kars and Batoum. Consequently, when he informed Count Schouvaloff one fine morning that he had given way on all the other questions, but had specially reserved that of Batoum, and would deal with it directly with Lord Beaconsfield, Count Schouvaloff says he was 'assez effraye.

"When the Count mentioned this arrangement to the Marquis of Salisbury, the latter remarked, 'avec une certain humour': 'But my dear Count Lord Beaconsfield cannot negotiate! He has never seen a map of Asia Minor.

"Bismarck's patience was getting exhausted, and he told them that if the matter was not settled in twenty-four hours he should be off to Kissingen Count Schouvaloff goes on to say that a few hours after they learned with joy that 'une entente parfaite' had been arranged between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, and the latter promised to announce the matter at the coming session of the Congress; and so, in spite of, perhaps in consequence of, their ignorance of cartography, the Russian and English Ministers had, apparently, settled the matter.

"'This last sitting,' says Count Schouvaloff "consecrated to the question of Asia, had some thing solemn about it. Peace or war depended on its issue. Prince Bismarck, as President proposed to the two negotiators—Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff—that they should sit side by side, and explain the agreement they had come to. So the two "messieurs" sat together, each having a map opened out in front of him, marked for the occasion. We stood round in a group behind. From the first I foresaw the terrible confusion which must arise. Prince Gortschakoff's map had but one frontier-line marked on it—that of the Treaty of San Stefano—and the Prince declared emphatically that "my lord" had accepted it. But to every protestation of the Prince "my lord" replied with a laconic "Non, non," pointing out at the same time on the map before him the frontier to which he had agreed."

"The vehement contradictions of the two plenipotentiaries began to exasperate the discussion, each, sticking obstinately to his line. Suddenly Prince Gortschakoff jumped up, caught hold of Count Schouvaloff's hand, and cried. 'Treason; they have got our staff map!'

"Prince Bismarck, seeing that the two negotiators were getting more than ever at loggerheads over the matter, suggested 'd'un ton ironique' that the Congress should suspend its sitting for half an hour to see if the second British and Russian plenipotentiaries, in concert with the second German plenipotentiary, Prince de Hohenlohe, could settle the difficulty by a majority of votes.

"It should be explained that there had been no treason—merely stupidity on the Russian side. The day before Prince Gortschakoff had asked for the map of Asia Minor, and was supplied with the Russian private staff map, with two lines traced on it—one showing the frontier-line as settled by the Treaty of San Stefano, and another line, in a different colour, showing the no plus ultra of territory which the Russian plenipotentiaries were authorised to concede to the demands of England.

"This private map, which constituted really a Russian State secret, was shown by Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Beaconsfield, who borrowed it for an hour or two to show to Lord Salisbury! Of course, the English plenipotentiaries, seeing a line which set back the frontier of San Stefano, adopted it, and put it on their own maps. This accounted for the treason, although Prince Gortschakoff, if he had any treason to complain of, could only blame himself and his ignorance of cartography.

BISMARCK AND BEACONSFIELD.

"As it happened, the blunder turned out to Russia's advantage. Naturally, Lord Beaconsfield claimed the nec plus ultra which he had discovered Russia was secretly prepared to concede; equally, of course, Count Schouvaloff stood out for the San Stefano frontier. Then Prince Hohenlohe, as the honest broker, did the obvious thing in suggesting a line between the two. Russia naturally agreed, and so the matter was settled; and thus are treaties made.

"Prince Bismarck never spared anyone, and when the fate of Batoum was settled to the advantage of Russia he congratulated Lord Beaconsfield who made no secret of his chagrin, on the happiness he must feel that the English Government which had such great interests in these parts was satisfied with the arrangement!

"Friends of Turkey have often wondered why England of all countries, should have proposed at the Berlin Congress the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovin.

"Lord Salisbury's reply when asked why he had brought forward the proposition (which was immediately seconded by Prince Bismarck) was that, seeing the proposition must inevitably be made, he thought it was better that it should be made by England than by Germany.

"And thus the greatest prize of all the compaign fell to Austria without firing a shot or spending a penny, in spite of Turkey, in spite of Russia, in spite of Italy. Bismarck might well repeat his 'mot' 'Le Congress c'est moi.'" As M. Hanotaux says:—

"L'influence germanique mettait le pied sur le peninsule des Balkans."

"After the Congress Prince Bismarck quietly took the waters at Kissingen.

"Germany, under his guidance, had completed the great manœuvre commenced against Denmark at Duppel in 1864, and continued at Sadowa and Sedan. This time it was Russia which was beaten without a shot being fired. After breaking down the barriers to the West, she advances towards the East and the South; she pushes Austria-Hungary on to the Danube, and repels the Slavs towards the Steppes of Asia."

M. Hanotaux concludes his long and illuminating article—one well deserving of study by all interested in the Near East and its problems—with this projection into the future;—

"Thus Europe finds herself confined and compressed both at the centre and at the circumference. She has need of space and air; she suffocates.

At Berlin prophetic words are spoken: Asia Minor, Cyprus, Egypt, Tunis. These are the countries du reve. The Golden Port is open; the reins of imagination are loosed. If iEurope is too small, eh bienfil y a l'univers.

"European policy bends under German perpondcrance; the other Powers can only look far afield for their compensations. A new epoch commences—that of la politique Mondiale."

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOG.

How he Adopted Man.

A North-Countryman once created much merriment in a County Court dispute as to the ownership of a dog by solemnly deposing. "I belong the dog," That the man belonged to the dog rather than the dog to the man is very gravely set forth in the "Contemporary Review" by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, as he writes on "The Origin of the Dog." His suggested explanation is:—

"That instead of man adopting the dog into his family, the dog adopted man into his pack!"

"The mechanism of the process would appear to have been that a certain number of the more intelligent of the wolves or wild dog of the region found that it was more profitable to follow man in his hunting expeditions and let him do the killing, for their share of the entrails and waste parts of the animal, than it was to kill for themselves. From following him on his hunting expeditions, they gradually came to following him home; and finding that bones and offal, and occasionally human bodies, were to be picked up around these encampments, they became a sort of permanent hangers-on of the tribe. In a little time, doubtless, man took the hint, and after he had wounded an animal found it was more profitable to sit down (savages always have plenty of time,) and let his canine followers run in upon the quarry and chase it down, endeavouring to get in at the death himself, than to track it on his own account."

To this day wolves follow the trapper and the hunter for the sake of his ample leavings from the prey he has captured. The writer proceeds:—

"If this theory of the origin of the partnership between man and the dog should prove well-founded, it ought to give us an increased respect both for him and for ourselves. We are blood comrades, honourable allies and equals, not owner and slave, or master and servant. If either party to the pact and treaty should be squeamish about recognising the equality of the other, it should not be man."

The question still remains in doubt as to whether dogs sprang from a single form of wild canine, or that the breed had a multiple origin with a strong preponderance of wolf. The writer seems to lean to the latter conclusion. He concludes by saying of the "yaller dog" of commerce and of the comic journals:

"This interesting little free lance of the black alleys and the garbage pails is a modern "avatar" of the primitive spirit of his tribe in his prowing habits, predatory disposition, keenly pricked ears, watchful and suspicious eye, and last, but not least, in his immortal colour, which is ludicrously suggestive of his lupine or jackal-like ancestry.

"On the other hand, he has also under his yellow skin qualities that no known wolf has ever yet displayed. An affection for man which is really pathetic in its intensity, a devotion and fidelity to what he imagines to be your interests, which is positively embrassing. He "will" belong to you, whether you want him or not."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...
Teheran ...	24	11	10 a.m.	3	44
Suez	24	1	35 p.m.	1	6

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bascra. (19-11-08).

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A MUSICAL CRITIC.

MR. JOSEPH BENNETT has had so long an acquaintance with the musical life of England that his difficulty in writing his reminiscences must have been to know what to leave out. We are afraid his judgment on this point is not proved good. This book "Forty Years of Music, 1865-1905," contains many welcome stories and peeps at characters, with useful reflections on the progress of music in the country. It includes also a quantity of recollections of a kind which might well have been omitted to make way for more of the right sort. Mr. Bennett is too serious a worker to have the knack of interesting us in the quality of his food and lodging at this town and the other, and he dwells, moreover, far too much on trivial adventures with the officials of various musical festivals.

An instance of the undue importance he attaches to commonplace adventures may be found in his discussion of lodgings in small Welsh towns. After mentioning a friend's experience of Welsh unconventionality in this respect, he relates that he himself was once offered accommodation at an Aberystwith hotel on condition that he would share his room with another visitor, and adds, with a due reservation against impropriety, that "all this reads like an eighteenth-century novel, or passages from the veracious life of Casanova de Stingalt"! One must conclude that Mr. Bennett's acquaintance with Casanova is limited to a severely expurgated English translation. Otherwise it is difficult to account for the comparison.

Valuable space is, in addition, occupied by plentiful quotation from Mr. Bennett's criticisms in the "Daily Telegraph," while of the numerous letters which are printed at length very few justify their inclusion.

Much is told of James William Davison, some time critic of the "Times," who indeed might be called the chief hero of Mr. Bennett's pages. But we think the average reader will be more attracted by the glimpses of Arthur Sullivan in the days before he became Sir Arthur, and of Sims Reeves. Mr. Bennett saw a good deal of Sullivan in the early days when both were organists, and Sullivan "did something towards earning his annual stipend of £80 by drilling a posse of policeman in the proper singing of psalms and hymns and spiritual songs."

Of Sims Reeves Mr. Bennett undertakes a defence. Commenting on his way of disappointing audiences and the notoriety it earned him, he declares that the great singer's throat easily tired and set up slight congestion. This made him anxious, and "coddling" did not mend matters. If rancour should still remain in the breast of any disappointed admirer of Reeves, the last atom should be cleared away by the picture Mr. Bennett draws of the sufferings endured by Reeves at the hand of Davison. Mr. Bennett and Davison went to dine with Reeves after a certain Crystal Palace concert. Sullivan and Frederic Clay were among the guests. It was a merry party. Only Mr. Bennett seemed to be troubled with misgivings. His anxiety was founded in the prospect of trouble in getting Davison away. "Always difficult to move on such occasions, the great critic thought nothing of keeping his host out of bed through all the little hours of the night, himself going home with the milk in the morning."

"Towards eleven o'clock Reeves announced that he would send us to London in his carriage, and, a little later, a servant brought the news that the vehicle was at the gate. Now began the tug of war. Davison bestowed no manner of notice upon the twofold hint, but, glass in hand, poured forth stories, witticisms, and paradoxes in wasteful profusion. Nor did the stream cease to flow when his fellow guests put on their overcoats and stood ready in the hall. The hour was far too early for the breaking up of a merry party, and the dispersal of the genial atmosphere in which the most enjoyable of our friend's moments were spent. Sullivan prayed, and Clay entreated, while Reeves, who as host could not very well do the like, looked imploringly at his passive resister. Nothing, however, could move J. W. D. from the spot where, glass in hand, he stood, like Tennyson's tower, 'four-square to all the winds that blow.' Time went on. The horses in waiting could be heard pacing up and down as a precaution against the chill of the night, and Mrs. Reeves no longer sought to hide her vexation. At length Reeves came to me, as I stood watching the struggle: 'You have more influence with Davison than anybody; do what you can to get him outside.' To that end I did my best; at length, by quiet reasoning and a little gentle compulsion, getting my friend's feet over the threshold. That accomplished, Reeves closed the door with a bang. Meanwhile, Sullivan and Clay had quitted the field of action, and treated into the carriage, where I found them silent and melancholy. 'So home, and to bed, as Mr. Secretary Pepys, another boon companion and ekc musical man, was wont to observe. Along two miles of the way home our great critic was plainly out of temper. He fell to rating poor, innocent Sullivan and Clay: 'You call yourselves composers!' quotha, and then, with a contemptuous finger-snap, 'Pooh, pooh!' But to all that was said the 'boys' answered not a word."

Mr. Bennett cannot answer for Sullivan or Clay, but neither Davison nor he dined with Reeves again.

"I will remember that the critic ones wired to the tenor: 'Bennett and I will go on to you from the C. P. to-morrow. To this same a reply of two words: 'Please don't.' We didn't."

Prosper Sainton is among the people of whom Mr. Bennett has much to say. He tells a pretty story of the love romance of Sainton and Miss Dolby.

"In 1856 Sainton was much interested in the lady, whom, four years later, he took to wife. Some impetuous reader may here demand why, if he where an excellent terms with Miss Dolby in 1856, he waited till 1860 before enforcing a decision. I can answer that on the authority of the persons most concerned. No ardour was wanting to the lower, but the gifted and stately woman, always so self-possessed and dignified, seemed too formidable for any pretensions which Sainton could make. So he worshipped and waited till, one day, when the pair were touring with a concert company, they found themselves two in a compartment. Resolved then to challenge fate, Sainton declared his love, and put the momentous question. This was the answer; 'Prosper, why did you not ask me before?"

John Oxenford, the accomplish dramatic critic of the "Times," was another of Mr. Bennett's early friends; and we have an account of joyous gatherings in the vicinity of the Stand and Covent Garden whereat the critics relaxed, generally until advanced hours of the early morning after the labours of the day.

"I heard the rasping voice of the "Times" dramatic critic uplifted a few years later in an hotel at Matlock. A boy had that evening been drowned in the river opposite the house and the guests had sat down to dinner in a subdued mood. Presently the voice rang, or rasped through the room:

"'Waiter, come here.'

"I recognised the tones, and became all ears.

"'Waiter,' said Oxenford, 'now isn't this a curious thing? A boy has been drowned, yet we've got no water to drink.'

"The waiter fled, his hand before his mouth, and a shout of laughter ran round the tables, which were henceforth cheerful enough."

None of these pages are more diverting than those which describe Colonel Mapleson, of operatic fame, in his hours of recreation as Volunteer officer. Mr. Bennett served under him as captain.

"Mapleson was somewhat of a favourite among the cocked hats, thanks to his geniality, his stories and, it may be, his ability to give away opera-boxes wherefore I was not much surprised to find him actually in command of a brigade at an Easter Monday sham-fight on the hills near Tring. Our regiment was present, and formed part of Mapleson's brigade, which held a second line, well in the rear of the fighting, during most of which we had the indignity of looking on from a commanding ridge. All went well for some time, and our brigadier was a grand figure as he rode down the line attended by his 'galloper.' Presently it was noticed that a big battalion of the enemy was moving obliquely on the flank of the right battalion (Tower Hamlets), to roll us up, as we thought, or do some other terrible thing. My company was far away from the threatened right, but soon got an order to double towards it in rear of the line, and from up at a right angle so as to present some sort of front to the advancing foe. I was afterwards told that the brigadier entered a loud protest against what he took to be the enemy's fell design. 'This is most unfair!' he cried; 'tell them to go back! Tell them to go back!' But and here is the joke, the big battalion had no intention to attack our flank. It came late on the scene (by train from Manchester), and was calmly marching past us to the point in the enemy's line where it should have been half an hour before!"

It is unfortunate that the greatest modern composer with whom Mr. Bennett was brought into some sort of relation was a "cause of offence" to him. Disliking him for his personal qualities, he has no personal impressions to give. And so we miss the recollections of Wagner which might have been ours. Many famous names remain, however, to glorify the volume.

MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

AN IMPRESSION.

Though much has been written of Mrs. Winston Churchill (writes a lady correspondent of "M.A.P.") and many photographs of her have been published it is not until one has actually seen her, and perhaps heard her, that one can realise and fully appreciate what a compelling personality she possesses as well as a lovely face. Her first public appearance in London since her marriage was at the Royal Horticultural Hall, which she opened a bazaar in aid of the Browning Settlement in Walworth. I gladly took the opportunity the occasion afforded of seeing (or myself how this young bride who has so much before her would step into a position which few girls of twenty-three would find it easy to fill. I had expected a good deal, but as she ascended the platform and turned to face the audience I had the pleasure of feeling that all my expectations had been surpassed.

Taller, perhaps, than the average woman, her height is undoubtedly accentuated by her slender figure and upright bearing, and on this occasion the effect of height was enhanced by the tall wings in her purple picture hat and the long serve lines of her dark blue Directoire coat, worn over a trailing skirt of the same material. To my mind, it would be hard to imagine a more beautiful woman than Mrs. Churchill with her dark hair and clear complexion contrasting with her unusually large but beautifully shaped gray eyes. Not only does she possess the regular features and beautiful colouring for which so many Englishwomen are noted, but she adds to these the rare charm of a beautiful expression, which, doubtless, will tend to make her face remembered long after many others equally beautiful in feature have been easily forgotten.

Those who watched her as she listened to the speeches made by the Mayor of Westminster and others could not fail to notice the undisguised glow of happiness spread over her face when any reference was made to her recent marriage, and, above all, at any mention of her husband's name. Her manner was a combination of quiet dignity and simplicity, entirely free from all self-consciousness or embarrassment, in spite of the fact that she cannot have failed to realise, as she sat in the centre of the platform, that the gaze of every person in the room was rivetted upon her, and that almost every time she moved her head there was a chorus of clicks from the numerous cameras of Press photographers and the like. These, without consideration for anybody's feelings, had arranged themselves on step ladders or bestowed themselves among plants intended for decoration, all within a few feet of their victim.

Perhaps there was a faint trace of nervousness in her voice when she rose to make the admirable speech with which she declared the bazaar open and wished it triumphant success. It was spoken quietly and distinctly and went without hesitation of the point. Though much is naturally expected of the woman who has become the wife of one of our most brilliant statesmen, it is safe to predict that Mrs. Winston Churchill will disappoint no one, and that as she has begun so will she continue to reap golden opinions from all those who are fortunate to come in contract with her.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th November.

561.—Drill for the week ending 28th instant:—

To-day Wednesday 25th instant—"F" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 26th inst.—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

562.—Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant's Office by the 30th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL

"THIS TERRIBLE SCANDAL."

A Glimsse of a Jewish Social Inferno.

THERE is a terrible article in the last issue of the "Jewish Chronicle" which gives us in a lurid light a glimpse of a Jewish social inferno. It is not easy to deal with such matters in a paper, but the concentrated passion of the article shows how deeply "the burning shame of a terrible scandal" (as the "Jewish Chronicle" calls it) has burned itself into the Jewish soul.

"The subject to which we feel compelled to direct attention is one that takes us to the darkest depths of the social inferno—a subject from which men and women shrink naturally, with pain and with horror," says the Chronicle. "If we refer to it here we do so only because, after much heart searching, we have been brought to the conclusion that it is our duty to speak out and throw some of the light of day upon an infamy which is growing apace in our community, which, day by day, is bringing deep shame upon it, and to which, at all hazards and at all costs, the community must seek to put an end.

"For some time past complaints have been made by the Metropolitan Police that young Jewish girls are being sent upon lives of immorality in the streets of London by pestilential scoundrels, professing and calling themselves Jews, who live upon the vicious earnings of their victims. It is declared that young Jewesses haunt the highways and byways of the town, closely watched and followed by White Slave traffickers who batten upon their gains. A week or two ago some of these Jewesses—mere children—were taken before the magistrates, charged with a technical offence, which was made against them by the police only for the purpose of rescuing them from their evil lives. A few days ago a young Jewess whose vocation was notorious was found murdered in her apartment in the West End.

"Last week two Jews, one of whom was convicted and one remanded at the Marlborough Street Police Court, were charged with living on the earnings of young girls. The presiding magistrate said with much force that 'it was a shameful thing that these young girls should be so exploited by such fellows, who were the scum of the earth and ruined these women body and soul for the money they could squeeze out of them.' These instances would suffice to show that there is a festering canker in our midst, but unhappily it must be said that these cases which have become public property are but symptomatic of a state of affairs, in which Jews here and elsewhere are involved, too terrible for words.

CHASTITY OF JEWISH WOMANHOOD.

"Of mere vice we do not here speak, though it is hard enough to have to confess that the chastity of Jewish womankind, so long the proud boast of our people, can be our boast no longer, when almost every populous centre of Europe and America gives evidence of the extent to which Jewesses immolate themselves to the Moloch of illicit being. But vicious crime, traffic in vice, trading with human bodies and souls, reaping miserable toll from victims lured and bullied into a shameful calling, these are altogether different matters. Of these offences our people are by no means free. On the contrary, for years past it has been known that this vilest of all trades throughout a large portion of the world is carried on by Jews. It is idle to deny it; it is only making matters worse to ignore it, it is cowardly not to face it. Too long have we hidden almost from ourselves in very shame the whole nauseous and nauseating question. Now, for us Jews in England at least, it is being brought to our very doors. Our good name and fame are in dire peril in a direction which will appeal to our fellow-citizens with particular horror. We are in duty bound to show them in practical form what estimate we place upon his terrible scandal.

"Since the nefarious practices of these human vampirer are carried on internationally, it is obvious that international means must be taken for their prevention, and it is in this respect that we urge the necessity for the calling together of a representative organisation of representative Jewish bodies throughout the world. If we had some such world-wide organisation already in existence, this and many other questions could be dealt with by it as a matter of course. But we have no such organisation. The Ica, however, a few months ago adumbrated a plan whereby such an organisation could be brought together ad hoc, and we hold that here, as well as in respect to the Roumanian Jews, is an urgent case upon which this proposed organisation should be brought into being. It is, of course, difficult even to suggest measures adequate for circumventing practices in which the criminal, as well as the victim, invariably conspire to secrecy—in the one case for fear of the consequences of his act, and in the other case for fear of maltreatment at the hands of the white slave driver.

"But such an organisation could, at least, determine in what manner best to invoke the assistance of the Governments of the respective countries from which the representatives were drawn. In addition, such a representative gathering would be enabled to determine what special means for combating this evil by Jews themselves are requisite in the case of Jews. Those who favour restriction of alien immigration are certain to find justification for their policy in the scandals to which we here refer. We heartily wish we could look to so simple a means for meeting the evil. Unfortunately, we cannot. However searching the investigation at the ports of entry may be—certainly under the Aliens Act of this country—it is not possible to bar the way to these traffickers, who never think of crossing from country to country except as first-class travellers.

ECONOMIC AND MORAL DEGENERATES.

"Such an organisation, too, could profitably turn its attention to another most important side of this great evil—the preventive. It would probably find, assuredly not an excuse or a palliation, but a reason why Jews to so large an extent resort to these practices. They would, we feel sure, find that reason in the economic condition to which so large a proportion of our people are subjected—a condition which is bound, sooner or later, to sap the moral, as it undoubtedly saps the physical, fibre of those who come under its agis. These people become moral degenerates. They become afflicted with what is really an inversion of certain special characteristics with which Jews are endowed.

"Here, in England, there are at work several Jewish organisations for the purpose of compassing the evil. Their labours, of course, have to be done quietly—almost secretly—but although it is not, and cannot be, work which can be advertised and made known to the general public, it is common knowledge that the members of these Jewish organisations—the Vigilance Committee of the Board of Deputies, and the Society for the Protection of Girls and Women—perform their offices unintermittently, earnestly, and with some considerable success. The cases which we have mentioned, and which have had publicity given to them through the magisterial courts, cannot have failed to come to the notice of these organisations, and we should not be surprised to learn that special efforts are now in progress for coping with the evil in this country.

"In England, without doubt, the law requires much amending and strengthening. For one thing the punishment should be made more nearly to fit the crime. It is not our place to define the sort of penalty which should follow the detection of this peculiarly odious offence. But we make bold to say that if there is any criminal to whom it would be desirable to apply the sentence of flogging, it is these men, who, being bullies, are necessarily cowards, and who would be restrained by nothing so much as wholesome personal pain. There is, doubtless, much to be said in principle against the infliction of corporal punishment. There is, however, nothing to be said against it in such cases as those to which we are referring, for the only influence that can be brought to bear on these utterly callous wretches is the fear for their own skins.

"It is the duty of every Jew everywhere to do his utmost to purge our community of these men who bring upon it this intolerable scandal. There must be not the slightest hesitancy, on the score of 'Chillul Hashem' because these criminals are Jews. There need be no diffidence by reason of any fear—any unworthy fear—of arousing prejudice against Jews. If we take care that these villains are brought within the rigours of justice whenever knowledge of their offence comes to us, we shall not lose but we shall gain the respect of the best amongst our fellow-citizens everywhere. The creatures who carry on these practices care nothing for the reputation of the community which is cursed with them. They must be treated by the community as they treat the community—they must be marked down as the worst of all our enemies—just because, alas! they are enemies within our gates. We must treat them as a malignant growth upon the body communal, and unhesitatingly cut them out, root and branch."

BY THE WAY.

OFFENDING MOTORS.

The Duke of Northumberland's suggestion that the cars of offending motorists should be confiscated for varying periods is rather like a return to the old law of deodand, under which the personal chattel which had been the immediate cause of the death of a human being was forfeited to the Crown. A price was set upon the forfeited chattel, and the money for its redemption was originally supposed to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by the High Almoner. Before the law of deodand was abolished some cases not unlike the confiscation of a homicidal motor-car occurred under it. Only seventy years ago the "Victoria," a large steamer built expressly to run between London and Hull, was making a trial trip down the Thames when one of the boilers burst and five deaths resulted. The jury levied a deodand of £1,500 on the boiler and engines of the vessel. This case, and the enormous expansion of railway traffic, with the prospect it opened up of heavy deodands on engines or carriages in cases where fatal accidents took place, led to an agitation for abolition, and an Act for that purpose was passed in 1846.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

The free-and-easy methods of American democracy have been abundantly illustrated by some of the incidents of Mr. Bryan's recent tour in Iowa. At one country station the demands from a crowd on the platform compelled the Presidential candidate to appear, though he was in the midst of shaving. He hurriedly washed the lather off his face, pulled the towel from his neckband, and all in undress as he was, thrust his head and the upper part of his body out of the window and grasped the hands that were stretched up to him. This, too was the sort of thing that greeted the candidate all along his journey, both in the train and out of it. "You know me, Mr. Bryan? I am old man Mullens's son J. P. Mullens is my name. You remember when you was up to our town there was a big crowd of people in the street, and I stuck my head out of the window and yelled 'Hooray for Bryan!' and you looked up at me and waved your hand. I'm that very fellow." Mr. Bryan's memory, so the correspondents report, was equal to the strain of such appeals; he always remembered.

A MEMORY.

In the gloom of a drizzling afternoon a small crowd clustered round the newly unveiled War Memorial in St. Ann's Square Manchester. It was mostly a crowd of poor folk—women, some of them old women, in shawls, men in caps and scarves. Many of these, one found, had the best of all rights to be there—they had come to find some family name in the long rows of names of fallen Manchester soldiers. A sturdy man with light hair stood for a long time at the corner near the Barton Arcade—the best view point, he thought. "I was there," he was ready enough to tell you, "and it's wonderful like. One of them is a Haslingden lad—I know him well. There were sixteen of 'em in the sangar; and fourteen of 'em was shot. I wasn't on the spot—no, but we all 'eard of it afterwards. 'is pal give' im 'is last car'tridge. No takin' cover on that 'ill, I'll tell you—we comin' up, and the Boers comin' down. An 'ot job, mate. But Scott's fust-rate—'e's got 'im right. I'm told the General spoke up well about us yesterday. I wasn't at the ceremony (he pointed humorously to his workman's 'duds'). I was out 'awkin.' I'm lucky; many aren't doin' nowt."

PASSING THE TIME O'DAY.

He was a young cyclist and had not yet attained that perfect command of his machine that only practice can give. But he was nothing if not a stylish rider, and as he pedalled along the high road the glory of the thing mounted to his head. He took his right hand from the handle, drew out his watch, glanced at it, and tried to put it back. But he could not find the pocket, and after many gropings he at last looked down for it. He found it and "came a cropper" at the same moment. And as he lay on the ground a passing cabman leaned from his box and respectfully but earnestly inquired, "What time did you say it was, sir?"

THE LATE DR. CAIRD.

The late Professor Edward Caird was as excellent a Master of Balliol as it was possible to find in the succession to Dr. Jowett. Mr. Caird had a knack of interesting the young student and maintaining that interest so long as their association lasted. His scheme of ethics was always expounded with great lucidity, and a student never knew how clever he was until he began to talk over the Master's lectures. Mr. Caird, though formerly a student at Balliol, was more intimately connected with Merton of which College he was a Fellow. He was very popular at Glasgow, and maintained that popularity at Oxford as successor to Dr. Jowett.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S RECREATIONS.

Riding is, or was, a favourite diversion of Archbishop Maclagan, and in addition to this he was a good whip, and frequently drove a pair; while another recreation in which he indulged in the winter, when opportunity offered, was curling on the ice. He has also a great love of birds and animals. It is not generally known that his Grace is an artist and paints cleverly in watercolours. The inhabitants of Keswick at one time became quite accustomed to the sight of the Archbishop seated sketching on the private landing stage of the beautiful estate of Fawe Park, which borders the Derwentwater, and was rented by Dr. Maclagan for his holidays.

A QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

I grovelled at my lady's feet
And wooed her for my wife;
Without her blankly incomplete
Must be my future life.
But when in pleading I had passed
Three-quarters of an hour,
I realised I'd reached at last
The limit of my pow'r.
The seventeenth emphatic "No"
Convinced me I had better go.

That evening Charles my best of chums,
Appeared upon the scene,
And wooed mid the chrysanthemums—
Precisely where I'd been.
She vowed she did not wish to wed;
"Please don't" was her behest;
Yet when three prayerful hours had sped
Her cheek was on his chest.
He was the happiest of men—
He won by taking oxygen!

The "Daily Mail" has asked of those
Who run and swim and bike
Whether the vanquishing of foes
By drugs is sportsmanlike.
Despite replies of hostile sort
My mind's quite made up, for,
Whate'er the etiquette of sport,
All's fair in love and war.
Ere next with such a task I cope
I'm pretty certain I shall dope!

THE residue—about £10,000—of the estate of Mrs. Sabrina Fleetwood of Southend-on-Sea, she bequeathed for such charitable purposes as the trustees of her will shall determine. But "under this trust they shall not (unless they have a special reason for so doing) give anything to anybody who directly or indirectly asks them for it."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In a sample of a forthcoming volume, "L'ame Bretonne," which he has communicated to one of the French reviews M. Charles Le Goffic gives us a curious opportunity of examining the idealising faculty of M. Renan. Everyone who has read the inimitable "Souvenirs d'Enfance" of the latter remembers the recluse who went by the name of "M. Systeme." It was the only name the natives of Treguier knew him by, and it was bestowed upon him because his philosophic talk was mere jargon in the ears of the Breton folk and the perpetual recurrents of the word "systeme" tickled them. To Renan's mind as he looked back upon his boyhood the old man came to be almost the ideal philosopher. He was solitary, serene, and benignant, and so united habits of lofty thought with a rigorous simplicity of life that when he came later on to read the life of Spinoza he was helped by the recluse of Treguier to understand the "Saint of Amsterdam." Twice a day he appeared in public. Once in the morning, when, tin flagon in hand, he sallied, forth to buy his penn'orth of milk, and again in the evening, when he took the air in some secluded lane. The interim was spent among his books. His books, indeed, were his great support, and as they included those philosophic works of the eighteenth century which, Renan says, "have done more than Luther or Calvin," they made him suspect to the clergy. When he started his circulating library the clergy forbade their parishioners to read in it. When the old man died they bought the volumes for an old song and had them destroyed. It was among his books that he was found lying dead one morning, and among his few effects was one in which Renan thought he saw the key to his character. This was a bouquet of flowers. It was not a love-token, but being enveloped in a tricolor spoke of the Revolution. Renan accordingly read him as a revolutionary—perhaps, as popular rumour gave forth, a Terrorist,—one at least of those participants upon whose minds the great events of those times made so deed an impression that for the rest of their lives they could talk and think of nothing else, and who, when public interest had long drifted to other themes, remained under the spell of the fixed idea, and were constnt to dwell alone with their own thoughts in a world that had grown strange to them.

THE ORIGINAL "SYSTEME."

M. Le Goffic shows us the little brown model after which Renan created so radiant a figure. "Systeme" was Louis Marie Le Digou, and came of a gentle Breton stock who blazoned upon or three trefoil "gules." He was too young to have been personally concerned in the Revolution, being only seven years old in 1789, but he early became the intimate friend of Le Brigant, a fighting revolutionist, who spent his last days at Treguier. From Le Brigant he inherited, M. Le Goffic reasonably conjectures, his library and the bouquet, a souvenir of the Fete del' Etre Supreme. From him also he derived that philosophy of which the Revolution is history teaching by a tremendous example. His "systeme" came from the same source. This was a philological theory—one which shows Le Digou to have been more a patriot than a scientific philologist,—the theory that Breton was the primitive language and that all others are derived from it. Perhaps his tastes were those of the scholar rather than the thinker, and Michelet found him, in his premature old age, dying of a slow fever, "between an Irish grammar and a Hebrew grammar," with his floor littered with books and onions, but still able to pull himself together to intone the verses of some ancient Breton poem. He was in destitution ere the end, and died in the hospital, having won the reputation of being a bit of a wizard by uniting the sale of masks with the lending of books. When one looks first upon this picture and then upon that, both are interesting; but one understands why Renan, although by and by furnished with information which "did not confirm" his entire story, wisely refrained from rewriting his pictured page.

DISCOUNT ON BOOKS.

There is no more reason why discount should be allowed on a book than why a piece of music marked four shillings should be purchasable for two. The buyer who receives a six-shilling book for four and sixpence does not think that he is getting it at a figure vastly below its value, and there is little reason why a bookseller in a town where there is no competition should be able to allow, refuse, or diminish the discount as he wishes. Probably, therefore, the net system will ultimately prevail. In the meantime it has raised a series of interesting questions. It has raised the problem of the second-hand book. If a net book may be sold at a reduction only when it is second-hand, when is it second hand? The stipulation in the famous "Agreement" that a net book must not be sold as second-hand until six months after publication can hardly be construed as meaning that after the lapse of that period all net books become technically second-hand; there must be signs of use or damage in addition. But is loss of freshness "damage"? Evidently not always, and yet the sheen may so completely pass from the page and the cover as to leave the book quite stale. Who, then is to determine in each case? Further, may net books be sold at a reduction to free libraries? Those who hold to it that free libraries are philanthropic institutions and add that the less they pay for their books the more books they will buy maintain the affirmative. Others, however, reasonably advocate a different view, and urge that if free libraries have to pay the usual prices they will buy through the usual channels to the encouragement of local trade. At present the problem that is interesting readers of the "Publishers' Circular" is whether net books may be sent post-free. The natural answer would be No, but the Council of the Associated Booksellers passed a resolution that it was competent to send carriage paid orders that amounted to £2.

MEREDITH ON FOOD REFORM.

George Meredith's letter to the Food Reform Association will interest many, if only for its expression of the great novelist's views on the use of animal food. "Eating of meat," he says, "has never been to my taste," and he hints that the sole reason why he continues to conform to usage is that "an English cook who can make vegetables of good savour will not come to a country cottage even at liberal wages." This may surprise some of his readers, because in "Beauchamp's Career," where he gives one of his characters qualms on the subject, he discounts them as indicative of poor health. It is Cecilia Halkett's mind he is analysing when he writes: "The body loathed it (meat), and consequently the mind of the invalided lady shrank away in horror of the bleeding joints and the increasingly fierce scramble of Christian souls for the dismembered animals; she saw the innocent pasturing beasts, she saw the act of slaughter." Then, in order to take the painful edge off it, he characteristically twirls the thought into an arabesque, and continues: "She had actually before her sight a spectacle of the ludicrous terrific, in the shape of an entire community pursuing countless heards of poor scampering animal life for blood; she, meanwhile, with Nevil and Dr. Shrapnel, stood apart contemning." The whole kitchen side of human life is a painful and puzzling one, however, and there are people for whom a load of hides and horns passing along the street or the sight of the hutches in a poulterer's back yard set in motion a train of the most wretched reflections and images. The passage from Meredith may be capped from that one in Sir Thomas Browne where he says we are worse than eaters of animal flesh, we are eaters of human flesh, and that our own; because "all this mass of flesh which we behold came in at our mouths; this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers."

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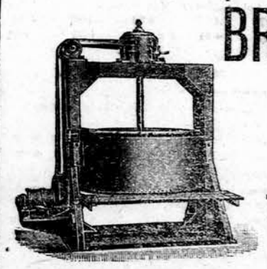

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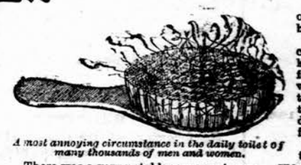

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FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/16		1/16
3 do. Reates	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 15/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 15/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	49 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/2	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short london Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	1 8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 5-8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Fall Caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...20,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·11+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·78	4·77	4·77	4·77	4·77
+01				
	+02		+03	
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4·77	4·78	4·78	4·77	
			+04	
	+03			

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	64,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	54,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	24,000 ,,
Do to Continent	24,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·55 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·33 +01 } Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. March 9·11 –01 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·93—02
Do. do. March 9·06+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,960,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51 1/2—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3·8+1·8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 3d. Value.

Arrivals :—
"Castalia" "Aleppo".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [24TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovs...	Rs. 129	Muscat ...	L. Khimji.
Gold Coins	2,795		
Rupees	5,380		
1 case Gold Bullions	800	Aden	E. I. Latiawalla.
1 Box Sovs	16,200		
Gold Coins	1,059	Aden	A. & J. Lalji.
Rupees	2,750		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay ...	5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent. 14th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There has been no alteration in Exchange quotations to-day the T. T. and demand rates being steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. but one or two Banks would give 1-32d. better for demand. There is not much enquiry at present. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but bills are not plentiful. Far Eastern rates are lower following the fall in silver quotations.

We quote :—	
T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 2"-32 to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	177 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	168 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 7-16 for ready and forward delivery and closes unchanged. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day. Calcutta quotations are advised as 94 1-2 for ready and a month forward.

We quote :—	
Cash	Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement	,, 94·7
2nd Settlement	,, 94·7

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 down at 22 15-16 for ready and delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 lower at 49 5-8. Locally the market opened at 58 ex-duty, but there have been seller at the ready rate at the close is 3-16 down. Forward quotations are also easier and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57 13 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57 13 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58 0 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet with very little doing, and prices are a shade easier. Exporters are practically out of the market for forward delivery as orders are not forthcoming from the Continent or Japan at present rates. For ready cotton there is also little demand and the turn over at Colaba this afternoon was very moderate. The market closes quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 232-3	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 226 1-4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 212	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 203-4	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola	... 197	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 195-7	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 193	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 193	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 189	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 181-2	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 169 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 Bales
Total Imports	21,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·79	4·78	4·78	4·78
	+01		

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·78	4·78	4·80	4·80	4·78
+01	+01	+02	+02	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May	,, 8 1 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is easier for forward delivery and there is little doing in ready. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore...	,, 8 1 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara	,, 45 8 0
White Khandeish	,, 46 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Apl-May...	Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet.	

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0.	Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 0 0
Tone—Quiet.	

Mowraseed :—

Ready	...Rs. 6 12 0
Tone—Easier.	

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb	Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.	

Wheat :—

April-May, White Delhi...	Rs. 5 8 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 ,, ...	,, 5 15 0 ,,
Tone—Steady.	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,472½
India	68
Indian Specie Bank	54½

Mills :—

David	472½
Kohinoor	542½
Manockji Petit	3,377½

Presses :—

New Mofussil	645

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	310
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,130
Kemp & Co	206

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,874 bales.
Wheat	9,278 cwts.
Linseed	2,417 ,,
Rapeseed	1,703 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,426 ,,
Poppyseed	91 ,,
Groundnuts	839 ,,
Castorseed	4,594 ,,
Rice	3,773 ,,
Myrabollams	339 ,,
Cottonseed	6,537 ,,
Mowrasced	1,925 ,,
Gram	3,050 ,,
Joowar	5,937 ,,
Maize	58 ,,

INDIAN COAL TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Coal Market to-day was firmer, the quotations being, Auckland, 10½ ; Baraboni 31 ; Bhalgora, 20 ; Burrakur, 34 ; Bhussajuri, 19 ; Bengal Girdih, 24½ ; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 61 3/8 ; Raneegunge, 28 3/4 ; Reliance, 4 ; Standard, 23½ ; Borrea (Ordinary) 23½ ; Equitable (Ordinary), 74½ ; and New Dirbhoom, 54½.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 14th Nov, 1908.

	Miles open	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ac ccidental variations for week ending 14th Nov. 08 ...	1684·81	9,28,191	1,2848,166	1,29,66,357
G I P Ry Section	1177·87	1,91,627	31,93,855	33,12,482
I M P system ...	125·99	20 324	4,78,302	4,98,626
A D O R. ...	13·31	626	2,905	3,531
Barsi-Kotah Ry ...				
Total ...	3002·48	11,40,768	156,42,228	1,67,82,996
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th Nov. 07 ...				
G I P R Section...	1568·75	9,34,933	132,12,468	1,41,47,398
I M P system...	1175·84	2,23,417	40,63,495	42,86,912
A D O Ry ...	126·99	28,558	4,68,869	5,17,427
Total ...	2870 58	11,86,908	177,44,829	1,89,51,737
Increase or Decrease G I P R...		+ 37·78	— 6,742	—11,79941
I M R...		+ 1·78	— 31,796	— 9,43,440	— 9,74,430
A D O Ry		—	— 8,224	— 10,567	— 18,891
Barsi-Kotah Ry		+ 12·31	+ 626	+ 2,905	+ 3,531

WE are informed 6,500 Shares of the New Issue of Capital by the Bank of Burma, Ltd. have already been subscribed, which makes the subscribed Capital,—all being fully paid up,—now Rs. 14,00,000.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,472½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,580
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,740
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	32½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombayilce Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	340
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 295
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 206
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	8.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	470
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Gaibonje Gas Company	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 14
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2½	61
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	500
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	d500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ohhol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,127½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	24	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	118½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	4.72½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	385
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,580
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	840
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	50	1,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 740
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	845
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,075
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	274
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	512½
Amritsar Patti ...	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tanti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	423½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 103

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha Patty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	150
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Marcantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 645
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.

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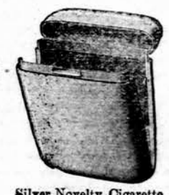
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th ,, ,, ,, 12th ,,

FREE WE PACK, DESPATCH, & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED BEFORE THE ABOVE DATES. FREE

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

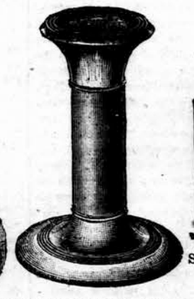


Silver Novelty Cigarette Rs. 32.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

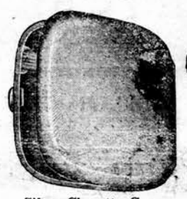
Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

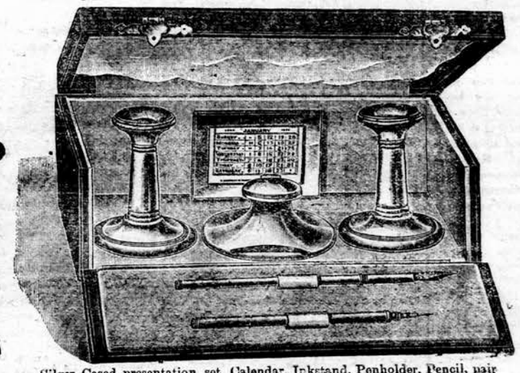


Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.



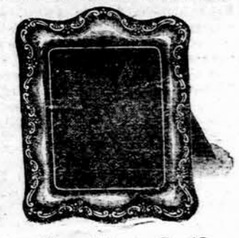
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks, Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.-D.-V. ,, 5.



Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH IS THE "ZENITH"

NICKEL.

Open face	Rs. 25
Hunter	,, 27
Half Hunter	,, 30

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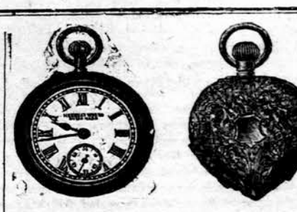

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(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

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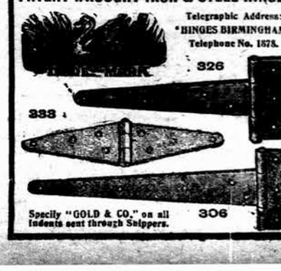

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAFFIC IN MORPHIA.

The Calcutta Excise Preventive Force have made another huge seizure of alleged contraband drugs, and some of the persons involved in the charge were on Friday placed before a Calcutta Magistrate.

It will be remember that some days ago the ques- of morphia smuggling, was dealt with in the "Statesman" and the fact was noted that only in April of this year measures were taken by the Government of India to place restrictions on the traffic in this drug.

For a long time the Collector of Excise has received complaints mainly from Rangoon but also from the Indian Mofussil, regarding a large trade in a certain pill. This medicine was largely advertised as a cure for the opium habit, and it was retailed at a fair price—one hundred for one rupee four annas. Inquires were set on foot, and after some time specimens of the pill were secured, as well as some advertising literature, and these were found to have emanted from the house of a well-known Mahomedan doctor. The pill was submitted to the Chemical Examiner and his report showed that it contained morphia in large proportion. The Excise authorities however, were confronted with the difficulty that under the rules in force at the time they were powerless to act. Eventually the matter was referred to the Government and the regulations in regard to morphia, already explained in the "Statesman," were formulated. In the meantime the doctor had died, but as the trade still appeared to be carried on with much activity the Excise authorities caused further inquiries to be made, and eventually traced the centre of the pill-making industry

The necessary arrangements were made, and on Thursday Chief Superintendent H. L. Bird, with a number of officers, went to Peters' Lane. A native officer was sent to the house and he, it is alleged, purchased, in terms of the advertisement, from a man living on the premises, a box containing one hundred of the opium cure pills and paid for his purchase in marked coin. The officers then entered the premises, and on the lower floor found some men. The object of the visit was then announced, and the men were requested to hand over their stock and materials for making it, and also to permit the Excise officials to search the premises without fuss. The objection was made that the manufacture was carried on in the Zenana quarters which men were not of course permitted to enter. Superintendent Bird advised the inmates of the house not to make a search of the zenana necessary, and after a wait of two hours the men went upstairs and it is alleged, returned with a huge lot of articles. These were examined and then seized. The marked coins with which the Excise man had purchased the pills were first secured: nearly 67,000 pills were taken possession of with three full bottles of pulverised sugar, one of pulverised gum and one of a white powder said to have been used to prevent the pills from sticking together. Thirty-five empty morphia phials labelled as such were also found.

The matter came up before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the defence and said Dr. Masum had carried on the business for many years undisturbed in his lifetime, but now that he was dead the case was put up. The case was adjourned to the 25th instant, the defendants being released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

OOTACAMUND.

16the November.—The Border Regiment has arrived in the Wellington Cantonment, and the Depot Sergeants gave them a welcome dance which was largely attended. They take up their quarters in the hut barracks, which are about half a mile rom the barracks occupied by the Depot men. A large number of the 9th Division Staff from Poona have been detailed to Ootacamund, where they will remain till July next, while quarters are being built for them at Secunderabad.

Active preparations are being made for His Excellency Lord Kitchener in Travancore.

Although this is the off-season, the cost of food on these hills shows no sign of falling. Mutton sells at 4 and 6 annas a pound and beef at 2 and 3 annas, while rice, the staff of life for the poor, is 50 per cent. dearer than it was at the beginning of the year. The absence of a nirkh in our markets is regarded as a hardship; and before long, if the present order of things continue, it will be impossible for people of moderate means to live in the sanitarium.

The station for the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway at Metucherry is to be built by a native contractor, who has undertaken the work on an estimate of Rs. 60,000. The premature opening of the line to Metucherry was awkward for the travelling public as a temporary shed was all that could be provided for them, and this was overcroweded at the hour of the arrival and departure of the trains.

Nothwithstanding the comparative failure of all previous importations of trout for Nilgiri waters, one more attempt is about to be made, under the auspices of the new fish Conservator, and Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose. The consignment will be brought out by the P. and O. Company. It will probaby arrive in February next.

Although we have had such copious and continuous rain, there are parts of the district already suffering from drought, and even drinking water is difficult to obtain there. These parts are on the northern slopes, adjacent to the Mysore frontier. Ryots are crying out for water to irrigate there crops, sown in anticipation of ordinary rain. The Collector has interested himself in the subject and proceeds shortly to the affected localities to see if diversions of streams can be effected.

The population of Ootacamund and Coonoor fluctuates considerbly during the season and the off season, so that no reliable conclusions can be drawn from a decennial census taken in the early part of the year, when the statistics represent neither one nor the other. To obviate the inconvenience, the Government has ordered that Hill censuses shall be taken quinquennially in the month of May, when both Coonoor and Ootacamund will be full to overflowing with season visitors. The first of these censuses will be taken in May next.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 16th Nov.—Mr. Lionel Davidson, the Acting British Resident, is leaving to-morrow for Cochin in connection with the visit of H. E. Lord Kitchener and will accompany the latter in his tour through Travancore and Cochin.

Some slight alterations have been made in the provisional programme already published. His Excellency leaves Trevandrum for Cape Comorin on the 26th (Thursday), and arsives at the Cape the same evening; leaves the Cape again on the 28th morning (Saturday), and reaches Trevandrum in the evening; leaves Trevandrum on the morning of the 29th instant (Sunday), and arrives at Quilon the same afternoon, taking train at Quilion the same afternoon. Thus, His Excellency's stay in Trevandrum is curtailed by a day. The other portions of the programme hold good. Both the arrival and the departure will be private.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is several months since the Report of the Education Committee was submitted to Government, and I understand that the delay in taking up the recommendations for the consideration of Government is due to the fact that the Dewan has no educational expert to advise him. It is under contemplation to appoint a Director of Public Instruction, and public opinion points to Dr. Mitchell, Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College, as the fittest officer in the Educational Service of the State. Dr. Mitchell arrived here in 1890 and has put in his term of service according to his covenant and desires to retire in April. But he is being prevailed upon to continue in the State Service in view to bring to a succesful close certain educational measures taken under his advice and initiative.

On Thursday and Friday the annual Fancy Sale by the Church of England Zenana Mission, was held at the Museum Library Hall. It was very successful, the ladies in charge of the various stalls making good sales to H. H. the Maharajah, T. H. the Ranees and the European ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. James, wife of Colonel R. James, I.M.S., Durbar Physician, is making preparations to have another Fancy Sale on Thursday, the 3rd December, in aid of the Christ Church poor. The sale will take place at the Residency and Mrs. Davidson is taking much interest in it.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 17th Nov.—Mr. W. Francis, the Collector, will be leaving us shortly on transfer to the Nilgiris, where he will relieve Mr. J. H. Robertson, who is proceeding on leave. The departure of Mr. Francis will be sincerely regretted by all classess of the community, and not the least by our agriculturists, to ameliorate whose condition Mr. Francis has been working strenuously in various directions. Mr. Francis has just come back to headquarters from a fortnight's pleasant outing in North Malabar in the Vengayil jungles. Before coming away he presented, Mr. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar, his host, with a silver cup, bearing a suitable inscription, as a souvenir of his visit.

Mrs. Francis, who is expected from the Nilgiris, will give an "At Home" at East Hill on the 21st instant to the members of the Eurasian community of the Station and one on the 23rd instant to the members of the Ladies' Association.

GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW.

The District has had a visit from Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, who was accompanied by Lady Barrow, Miss Barrow, and Major Parr, A.-D.-C. The General's programme in Calicut consisted of the inspection of the detachment, 1st Border Regiment, West Hill, followed by an inspection of the headquarter Adult and Cadet Companies of the M. V. Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Christie, the Commandant. Having put the Adults through a few exercise and seen what the Cadets could do at physical drill, the General complimented Colonel Christie both on the parade state and the efficiency displayed by the battalion, and addressing the latter, he exhorted them to be keen and keep themselves fit, as it is on them the Government would depend for the garrisoning of the District in the event of the Regulars having to be withdrawn to meet emergencies.

His Lordship the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead have arrived in the Station and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Moore. The Bishop conducted the early morning parade service at West Hill on Sunday and then came to St. Mary's Church for the Holy Communion service, administering the Sacrament to several members of the European and Indian congregations. At evensong His Lordship preached on the importance of unity and pleaded for union among the various Protestant Christian denominations, as well as for support to the Additional Clergy Fund, the Diocesan House of Mercy and the Telugu Mission. The Bishop also made some very interesting reference to the Pan-Angliean Congress and the Lambeth Conference. Yesterday the Bishop, Mrs. Whitehead, and Mrs. Moore went to the Basel Mission Weaving Establishment and were taken round by the Manager. His Lordship made an entry in the Visitors' Book, bearing testimony to the very high standard and excellence of the work turned out. This evening at the Y. M. C. A. the Bishop spoke for about an hour on the progress and prospects of mission work in India, dealing in turn with the coming of the earliest Syrian Christian settlers and the Portuguese, Danish and Baptist Missionaries. He alluded to the educational work of missionary bodies, especially to that of Dr. Duff, the pioneer in this line and said that the labours of missionaries had brought new and inspiring ideals in the country, especially assisting the elevation of the depressed classes. Reference was made in this connection to the Church Missionary Society, which started work in the Telugu field with six converts and now had a congregation of a quarter of a million. His Lorship exhorted the young men among his hearers to imitate the noble example of the two Brahmin converts of Hyderabad who were devoting their lives to the uplifting of their pariah brethren. At the close of the address, which was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience, including several leading Hindu gentlemen, Mr. Kuhner thanked His Lordship and made a brief reference to the progress the Y.M.C.A. had made in Calicut since His Lordship's previous visit five years ago. To-morrow there will be a Confirmation Service at St. Mary's Church.

OOTACAMUND.

THE W. C. T. U. MEETING.

Ootacamund, 18th Nov.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, a temperance meeting was held by the W. C. T. U. at "Mowbray," Miss Bustard took the Chair. The programme opened with the song, "Light and Darkness," sung by Mrs. A. Schnarre, which was followed by a Bible reading and prayer by Colonel Stevenson, the stirring hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" being next sung. Mrs. Denning, who is just now on tour, doing so much good in the cause of temperance, was the speaker of the evening. In a humourous and witty, and at times pathetic, speech, she put before an interested audience the evils arising from intemperance. In a book of ribbons she compared statistics regarding the money spent on different things. That on religion was the smallest, while sweets, jewellery, and smoking grew longer in proportion, and drink was the longest ribbon of all. The speech was most impressive and all present were deeply touched. Miss Schmidt next gave us a charming rendering of the song "The Dove with the Broken Wing," which was followed by a touching recitation by Mrs. Denning of "The Lost Son," which appealed to all. The meeting—one of the most successful of its kind—ended with prayer. The room was charmingly decorated with arum lilies and bamboo, and much credit is due to Miss Daisy Bustard, who played all accompaniments at the piano throughout the evening.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 18th November.—The Sergeant's Mess, 14th (King's) Hussars, is celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Ramnuggur, in which the Regiment took a distinguished part, a ball in the Regimental Recreation Rooms at Agram on Wednesday, the 25th intsant.

Mr. P. L. Moore, District Magistrate, to-day completed the enquiry into the charges against Chief Guard Mitchell, the Stationmaster and Assistant Stationmaster of Tykal, for the alleged theft of part of a consignment of rice and sugar from a running train. One witness, Guard Knight was examined for the defence when Mr. J. P. Saldannah argued the case for the defence, and Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance. Public Prosecutor, replied. His Honour will deliver judgment on Friday.

At the request of the directors, two expert fruit-growers have arrived here from Australia and have been round inspecting the orchards of the Fruit Syndicate. Mr. Chaffi, one of the experts, is the gentleman who it is said first introduced the vine into Australia from California, and Captain Hoof, his companien, has had a long connection with fruit-growing in Australia. I am informed that both these gentlemen, having carefully studied local conditions and especially the conditions obtaining at the local orchard and the land near Marikanave, are of opinion that there is a great future in store for the fruit-growing industry in Mysore if the schemes are properly handled. One great advantage is the cheapness of labour.

This morning Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, delivered judgment in the case in which an old Mahomedan "hakim" was tried for doing a rash and negligent act by which he caused the death of a Hindu young man by administering to him an overdose of morphine. As stated yesterday, the three Assessors were of opinion that the death of the deceased was not due to the accused's negligence. His Honour, however, disagreed with the Assessors, and finding accused guilty, sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100 or three months' rigorous imprisonment in default. The fine was paid.

The only other case on the calendar was a charge against a jutka-driver who was alleged to have caused the death of a boy by rush and furious driving. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, applied for permission to withdraw the charge as the evidence was not sufficient to obtain a conviction. His Honour permitted the withdrawal of the charge and acquited the accused.

It has been decided to hold the Market Show again this year, in the grounds of the Bowring Institute. The Commissioners of the Station Municipality propose to extend the scope of the Show so as to include a Cattle Show, and in this connection I may mention that a strong feeling exists that the Committee might consider the advisablity of allotting a section of the Show to breeders of poultry. There have hitherto been exhibits of poultry for which prizes have been given, but there is apparently a demand to open this section on a larger scale. The large variety of special breeds of poultry might be provided for, as there are a number of poultry fanciers and breeders in the Station who would only be too glad to be given an opportunity of competing in such a section with varities such as Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorns, Langshams, etc. It is not so much the intrinsic value of the prizes that is sought after the feeling being that if certificates or diplomas of merit are offered a large number of private poultry fanciers would come forward to compete in friendly rivalry. It would certainly lend an additional attraction to the Show and the idea is worthy of consideration.

Bangalore, 20th November.—The 76th and 81st Batteries, R.F.A., O. Battery, R.H.A., and the 10th Ammunition Column started to-day for Birsandra, where the annual Practice Camp will commence early next month. It is to be a big Camp this year and the Batteries from Bellary, Secunderabad and St. Thomas's Mount will all meet at the same place. The Y. M. C. A. is opening a branch in Camp as it did last year.

Mr. P. L. Moore, District Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in the case against Guard Mitchell, the Stationmaster, and the Assistant Stationmaster of Tykal, who were charged with theft and abetment of theft of goods from running trains. His Worship did not consider that it would be safe to act on the unsupported testimony of the witness Kodanapani and so acquitted all the accused.

Two drivers of the 15th Pack Mule Corps were to-day charged before the District Magistrate with an attempt to commit a burglary in the house of Mr. E. C. Edwards, in Church Street, on the night of the 1st instant. Evidence was let in to prove that the accused had entered the verandah of the house and had tried to break open a door, but, failing, had left a jemmy behind them when they were disturbed by the Police. The case was adjourned till Monday, when the accused will be tried on another and similar charge.

SECUNDERABAD.

A STRIKE AT THE MILLS.

Secunderabad, 17th Nov.—Some excitement was caused in Secunderabad yesterday when it became known that the hands of the Hyderabad Deccan Spinning and Weaving Company had struck work. It appears that the Mills did close all yesterday and remained closed to-day owing to the refusal of 100 of the spinning-room boys to work, alleging that the Foreman Jobber, one Ragavelu, ill-treated them, and they refused to resume work unless he was dismissed, and hence the closing of the Mills, with the result that 1,000 hands are thrown out of work. The Agent, Mr. Moosthiala Boomiah, tactfully addressed the boys at his office this morning and managed to persuade them to return to-morrow, and promising the immediate dismissal of the Foreman if any proved complaint of ill-treatment was brought to his notice.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregaum, 16th Nov.—The Sanitary Board case, in which Rs. 1,172 was stolen from the Resident Magistrate's Court, is being tried here to-day by the District Magistrate. A chokra in the employ of Mr. Bowring is now found to have taken the key of the safe out of a drawer in Mr. Bowring's dressing room, and re-placed it after the money was taken. The peon, who actually committed the theft, has now made a full confession, and Rs. 900 of the stolen money has been recovered by the Police. It is a very satisfactory ending to the case as the sum was large and has been got back quickly which does great credit to the Detective Department.

A peon employed in the Electrical Department absconded on Saturday with Rs. 200 which was entrusted to him for the payment of some bills on the Coromandel Mine.

Delightful weather continues, and the mornings and evenings are growing colder, though the sun during the day is bright and hot. The wind being in the East, means clapped hands and faces, but the fine bracing atmosphere makes up for this one disagreable feature in the weather. The east wind also brings about considerable dryness of the air and ground, and a heavy dew at night is said to foretell no more rain. But it is early yet to come to conclusions, and we certainly hope to get a good deal more rain between this and Christmas.

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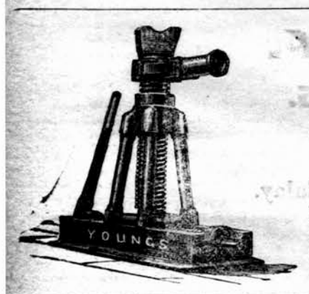

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